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Rubber Group Chief Quits; Bulgars at War With Reich; Kerr to Be Hub Keynoter

The World's Day—September 8, 1944

Washington: Rubber Development Chief Resigns

Douglas H. Allen has resigned as President of the Rubber Development Corporation, effective Oct. 1. He will be succeeded by Francis Adams Truslow, now a Vice-President of the RDC. Mr. Allen gave "urgent private reasons" as the cause of his resignation.

There have been no peace overtures to the Allies from inside Germany, President Roosevelt told his news conference in response to a question.

Retroactive wages totaling $1,000,000 will be paid to Brewster Aeronautical Corporation employees for the period when Corsair planes were produced for the Navy, Undersecretary of the Navy Ralph A. Bard announced.

Bernard Baruch, White House adviser on economic problems, urged "proper access to credit facilities" for smaller industrial plants during the transition period when most of the controls over civilian production will be removed.

More than 30,000 Japanese Americans have left war relocation centers on indefinite leave and they are departing at the rate of 400 a week, the War Relocation Authority reported. Most have settled throughout the country, except the Pacific Coast, and some are in the Army.

Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia was named chairman of a Congressional committee to make arrangements for the presidential inauguration next Jan. 20.

In Europe: Bulgaria Declares War on Reich

An official Bulgarian statement quoted by the Sofia Radio said tonight that Bulgaria had declared war on Germany.

Fighting near the old Bulgarian-Serbian border is reported to have broken out between Bulgars and Germans, while the Bulgarian Government is still attempting to make peace with the Allies.

Premier Hubert Pierlot, accompanied by all members of his cabinet and leaders of the Belgian legislature, has arrived in Brussels to re-establish his government, which has been exiled in London for four years, FCC reported.

All Germans residing in Spain between the ages of 16 and 60 have been ordered to return to the Reich immediately, according to the Paris Radio which added that only the diplomatic corps would be unaffected.

German Ambassador to Spain Hans Dieckhoff has left Madrid for Berlin where he has been recalled for consultations with Hitler, Reuter said.

Pierre Laval, Vichy Chief of Government, is reported by the Cairo Radio to have been succeeded by Fernand de Brinon who has been appointed chief of the French Government at Belfort.

All former members of the Reichstag who have not sworn allegiance to the Nazi Party have been arrested by the Gestapo, BBC reported.

Finnish Premier Hantti Hackzell with his 15-man peace delegation has arrived in Moscow to open formal negotiations with Soviet Government representatives.

Boston: Kerr to Make Keynote Speech Sept. 23

Gov. Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma, keynoter at the Chicago Democratic National Convention, will be the keynote speaker at the Democratic State Convention at John Hancock Hall in Boston Sept. 23, the Democratic State Committee announced.

General Electric Lynn employees may leave work to celebrate when Germany capitulates, if they wish. Announcement in the plant magazine merely urged them to leave in an orderly manner. [Page 2.]

A survey completed in 96 of the largest war plants in Massachusetts by the War Food Administration shows that approximately 25 per cent do not offer on-the-job meal service to their workers. To interest factory managers in installing or improving food facilities, a New England Inter-Agency Committee has been formed. [Page 2.]

Political observers expect a Republican sweep in Maine's state election on Sept. 11 at which a Governor and three Representatives in Congress are to be elected. [Page 4.]

National: Wilson Returns to G. E. as President

Charles E. Wilson was placed back in his former position as President of the General Electric Company by the Board of Directors in New York. Mr. Wilson resigned recently as Executive Vice-chairman of the War Production Board.

Legislation removing a provision that Ohio ballots must be marked with a black lead pencil in the November election became law upon signature by Gov. John W. Bricker in Columbus.

'Moral Embargo' on Japan Held Evaded by U. S. Firms

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—In a confidential letter from the New York office of the Japanese Mitsubishi Trading Company to Tokyo spread on the record today by the Justice Department, evidence is presented that American firms circumvented the "moral embargo" of airplane parts imposed by Cordell Hull.

The letter is dated Feb. 10, 1939. Mr. Hull's "moral embargo" was imposed June 13, 1938, applying to nations using aircraft to bomb civilians.

The New York office explained to Tokyo that American firms were hesitant to accept Japanese orders because they feared "unfavorable publicity," and were "fearful of labor difficulties," both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations having taken a stand against shipments to Japan during its attack on China.

The letter reported, nevertheless, that means were being found to circumvent Mr. Hull's embargo. Listing corporations by name, the Mitsubishi letter continued:

Corporations Listed

"Bethlehem Steel Export Corporation:

"All orders to Bethlehem Steel must be placed on the basis of part numbers only. No reference can be made to the fact that the parts are for aircraft use. . . .

"American Hammered Piston Ring Company:

"There is no way in which this Company can conceal the fact that material furnished is for aircraft purposes, and it is therefore necessary for us to place our orders with their export manager, Mr. P. F. Baillet, personally. . . .

"Aluminum Company of America:

". . . They flatly refuse to consider either new business or repeat orders. The only suggestion which they can make is that we pur-

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Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Security-Freedom Pledged by Dewey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, Sept. 8

Republican Presidential nominee Thomas E. Dewey, in one of the highlights of his speech here last night, said that "we cannot have jobs and opportunity if we surrender our freedom to government control. We do not need to surrender our freedom to government control in order to have the economic security to which we are entitled as free men.

"We can have both opportunity and security within the framework of a free society," the New York Governor continued. "That is what the American people will say at the election next November."

Dewey States Fear of Peace Dogs New Deal

By Roscoe Drummond

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD DEWEY SPECIAL EN ROUTE TO LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 8—As Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York took his presidential candidacy into important border-state territory, it was evident today that the predominant, insistent note of his now-burgeoning campaign will be:

The direct, unqualified charge that the Roosevelt Administration is "afraid" of the oncoming peace because it was able to "produce nothing but depression and unemployment" during the seven years before the war.

The confident assurance that a Dewey Administration can usher in abundant jobs plus security because it will be "a government which believes in enterprise and government policies which encourage enterprise."

Fundamental Issue

This was the central theme—the pervading motif—of the Governor's opening speech in Philadelphia last night, and this morning he told correspondents accompanying him that in his judgment it constituted the "fundamental issue of the election."

With his campaign still in its earliest, beginning stages, the Republican nominee has moved swiftly to make it clear:

That he does not intend to raise the conduct of the war or the capacity of the Administration to conduct the war as a pertinent or important issue because the Administration which takes office on Jan. 20, 1945, will be "largely, perhaps wholly, a peacetime Administration."

That while he will discuss his views on foreign policy at length during the coming weeks, there is no partisan issue over what America must do to secure the peace and he plans to make no such issue.

Jobs Is Big Issue

That the overwhelming, unevadable issue in this campaign is jobs, jobs, jobs—the "failure of the Roosevelt Administration" to produce jobs when the nation was at peace and its "fear" that it will be unable to produce jobs when the war is over.

"This is not merely a campaign

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Text of Governor Dewey's address in Philadelphia: Page 9.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston—Business office collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 50 pounds place in nearest bin.

Saugus—Sunday.
Taunton—Sunday.
Woburn—Sunday.
Norwood—Monday.

Allies Span Moselle at Three Points; Soviet Forces Drive Across Balkans; Nazis Rush Reserves to Vistula Line

By a Staff Artist

Battle Picture in the West

Lines show approximate battle positions in France and the Low Countries, with arrows indicating main points of Allied attacks. Germans may try to hold Siegfried Line.

Youths and Men in 1-A Fill Army Needs for '44

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—Selective Service said today that men already in class 1-A and new 18-year-olds can more than supply the needs of the armed forces for the rest of 1944.

Draft Director Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey estimated that 690,000 physically able men would be available for induction from those sources alone, compared with estimated needs of 600,000.

His estimates were in a letter to all draft boards giving the supply-and-demand picture up to next Jan. 1.

The expected "surplus" of 90,000 available men might be "left over" for 1945, a draft official said.

Class 1-A as it stood July 1 is furnishing by far the bulk of the "availables." From that group, said General Hershey, after allowing for rejections and deferments, men are expected to be available for induction in this proportion:

18-25 age group,	345,000
26-29 age group,	80,000
30-37 age group,	55,000

That totals 480,000, and to this is added 210,000 youths expected to be inducted from those becoming 18 years old (35,000 a month for the six months beginning July 1). The total is thus 690,000.

Although General Hershey said nothing about the men being reclassified from 2-A and 2-B, other draft officials were emphatic in saying such men will be reclassified into 1-A whenever their reason for occupational deferments ceases to exist.

Nevertheless, the letter almost certainly will have the effect of encouraging the boards in their lenient policy on job deferments.

General Hershey's letter was a contrast with the last supply-and-demand letter to local board members, dated March 13. At that time he urged the boards to do their utmost to provide more and more men to fill a critical need. Today, he praised their work and asked them, despite the "encouraging war news," to stay at their jobs.

Roosevelt Hits Trade Cartels; Smiles About Dewey's Speech

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—President Roosevelt, apparently in high spirits at his press conference today, covered subjects ranging from cartels to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's Philadelphia speech.

Topics included:

Mr. Roosevelt asked Secretary of State Cordell Hull to keep an eye on international cartels, declaring international abuses must be curbed.

He laughingly shrugged off charges by Governor Dewey that the Administration is "afraid" to release soldiers from the Army because it fears another depression.

He announced that a plan for industrial demobilization would be announced soon by War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes.

He discussed American aid to Italy.

Letter on Cartels

Mr. Roosevelt released a letter to Mr. Hull drawing attention to the evidence on cartels being given before the Senate Kilgore Committee.

"During the past half century," Mr. Roosevelt wrote, "the United States has developed a tradition in opposition to private monopolies." This policy, he continued, tied in with liberal policies of international trade for which Mr. Hull himself stood.

"Unfortunately," he continued, "a number of foreign countries, particularly in continental Europe, do not possess such a tradition against cartels."

Particularly in Germany, the President declared, cartels have received government assistance. The Nazis used them as "governmental instrumentalities to achieve political ends.

"The defeat of the Nazi armies will have to be followed by the eradication of these weapons of economic warfare."

Suited Action to Word

Such eradication, he added in part, can "be achieved only through collaborative action by the United Nations."

On the political side, corre-

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Boston Is Urged to Plan Housing for Servicemen

By W. Clifford Harvey

Real Estate Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A city-wide, co-operative system of housing assistance to provide homes and apartments for returning war veterans and worthy citizens right after the war was advocated today by John Carroll, Chairman of the Boston Housing Authority.

Declaring that it was now next to impossible for any family to find vacant apartments in the city, the Housing head foresaw an even greater need after the war when millions of young men return from the fighting fronts in search of housing that industry will not have had the time to build.

Some sort of institution or agency, he said, should be set up at once as a clearance center for information on available housing, as well as a place for private citizens and war veterans to register as prospective buyers and tenants. This will give the building industry an index to postwar housing markets, he added.

For Peacetime Conversion

A war housing center established by the National Housing Public Housing Agency, Mr. Carroll pointed out, can be converted to peacetime housing needs so far as government housing is concerned.

"But there is no central agency in the city," he said, "where families other than war workers can go to obtain an over-all picture of

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Allies Prepare Full Blast At Siegfried Line

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 8—The Americans methodically, the German frantically, are building up their forces for the battle test which will decide the fate of Germany—the assault on the Siegfried Line.

On the Allied side it can be certain that the American First and Third Armies are stocking up on supplies, while reconnaissance units are probing ever eastward; at some points these forces are 400 miles from their supply bases.

They are meeting with sharp German reaction to every thrust toward the final German bastion guarding the Nazi homeland.

On their part, the Germans are pushing the work of rehabilitating the Siegfried Line, which began

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Germany Facing Disaster: Will Nazis Fight After Defeat?

By Paul Wohl

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although the Allied forces have swept rapidly across North France, it would be dangerous to assume that German ingenuity is without stratagems for pulling themselves out of the difficulty.

One such stratagem, recalling a maneuver the Germans tried to put over on the Allies after the Armistice of 1918, already may be in course of preparation.

It will be remembered that at that time German contingents continued to wage war in the Baltic countries for more than a year after the Armistice. Berlin pretended it had lost control of these allegedly rebellious patriot forces of "Freikorps" in the East.

In their fear of Russian vengeance, the German leaders now may have recourse to a similar stratagem. While retreating before American and British forces, they apparently still manage to keep the Russians from entering the Reich.

Whether they will defend their western borders until every chance of resistance is exhausted, or only put up the semblance of a fight, it is certain that they bank upon American and British respect for international law. Since they cannot get around unconditional surrender, they might try to turn it to their advantage by surrendering on the battleground to American and British field com-

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German resistance on Meuse and Moselle is held play for time to repair defenses.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 8—Clashing strategies face each other today across the Meuse and Moselle Rivers, where the Germans are making rugged resistance to Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's armored spearheads.

When the strategies are put to the test of arms, one of the war's greatest battles may result.

On the German side, the fight is to gain time—time to repair the Siegfried Line, time to marshal the Reich's last remaining reserves and deploy the remnants straggling in from France with some semblance of effectiveness, and time for the Todt workers to construct new frontier defenses.

On the Allied side, the strategy is to destroy this German hope by spreading superior British and American forces along such a wide front that, despite the Nazis' frantic efforts, the German troops will be spread disastrously thin.

The indications are that the Allies are punching forward on such a wide arc that Germany will not have sufficient troops to man adequately such extended lines.

Swift Pursuit Ends

This Allied deployment and bringing up of supplies for the grand assault takes time. For this reason, and because German delaying actions are becoming serious business as the frontier is approached, the days of swift driving pursuit are temporarily over.

Front-line dispatches indicate that when General Patton's troops crossed the Moselle between Metz and Nancy, they encountered stubborn defenses, including dug-in tanks, entrenchments, and road blocks, and SHAEF reports that German troops have reinvested Nancy.

Simultaneously, reports at Headquarters indicate that the Germans will fight hard to hold Belgian and Dutch ports, as they have fought for Calais and Boulogne, in an attempt to choke off Allied supplies. A bitter-end defense of Flushing in Holland would enable the Nazis to prevent maximum use of easily-captured Antwerp up the channel.

By clutching these ports and preparing for an all-out frontier fight, the Germans apparently are still hoping to drag the war into autumnal rains and winter months and bid for a negotiated peace.

Allied strategy is to make any such stalemate impossible by plunging through into the Reich in quick order.

Toward Belfort Gap

The Allies have pushed steadily forward without halt until today's headquarters advice shows them ranged along a 225-mile front facing Germany, stretching from Holland to below Nancy.

Southward, meanwhile, Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's army is driving northward, posing an added threat via the Belfort Gap.

The situation which is building up resembles the lengthy Russian front in some respects. As in Russia, it is difficult for the Germans to tell just where the major attack will fall, hence they are unusable virtually every Yugoslav railroad over which the Germans have been seeking to evacuate an estimated 260,000 men. In Transylvania, Red Army units are advancing steadily toward the communications center of Sibiu. And the Germans still insist a Russian column has crossed Bulgaria to the Greek frontier.

In Poland, the Germans have rushed large forces of tanks and mobile guns into the front lines, but the Russians still grind forward northeast of Warsaw.

In Italy, where the Germans likewise are making herculean efforts to hold their positions, the Allied offensive seems momentarily spent.

In the Far East, the success of a heavy raid by B-29 Superfortresses on Japanese industrial targets in Manchuria is offset somewhat by the Japanese capture of the American air base of Lingling in China's Hunan Province.

Japanese capture U. S. air base at Lingling; Superforts hit targets in Manchuria.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Slow, heavy slugging continues to be the order of the hour in Western Europe and on the Warsaw front, while in the Balkans a race is on to trap some 260,000 Nazis.

In the West, Allied forces have scored these gains:

The American Third Army has thrown three more bridgeheads across the Moselle, enlarged two others, entered the outskirts of Metz, and smashed a strong German flanking attack between Metz and Verdun.

The British Second Army has pierced the Albert Canal Line, 27 miles north of Leuven (Louvain). And the American First Army has driven to Liege after mopping up Sedan, previously by-passed.

Thus each of the three main Allied armies is now only about 25 miles from the German frontier and the Siegfried defenses. And the Germans, with limited reserves, are in the dilemma of not knowing which of the three will strike the main blow against the Reich.

The Germans, however, continue to fight back grimly, especially in the Metz region, and losses are said to be fairly heavy on both sides.

There is no news of the British spearhead long reported inside Holland, but British and Canadian forces are drawing a net slowly tighter around the ports of Boulogne, Calais, and Dunkerque.

In the south, General Patch's advance guards have driven to within 50 miles of the Belfort Gap path to Germany, and are about an equal distance from General Patton's outposts.

For the moment, at least, time is fighting on the side of the Germans. The longer the Allies delay their assault on the Siegfried Line, and the longer they take to gain new ports such as Brest, Le Havre, Boulogne, and Calais, the longer the Germans will have to strengthen their defenses and the nearer will be winter's unfavorable weather.

Meanwhile, here is the picture in the Balkans:

Allied ground forces in undisclosed strength, which crossed the Adriatic a week ago, are proceeding eastward in northern Yugoslavia for a junction with Russian and Partisan troops. The Russians continue to cross the Danube from Romania and may have made at least preliminary contact with some of Marshal Tito's forces northeast of Belgrade. Allied planes and Partisan attacks have rendered

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Eisenhower Gives Shield to Paris

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was acclaimed by the City of Paris today as he presented a shield to the President of the Paris Committee of Liberation in a ceremony at the Arc de Triomphe, according to a broadcast picked up here.

The shield, which will go on the French unknown soldier's monument, is a copy of the Allied Air Force insignia.

In his presentation speech General Eisenhower said: "The glory of liberating Paris belongs to Frenchmen who, after four years of occupation, went into the streets to drive out the despised invader."

General Eisenhower also paid tribute to the inspiration of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Western Front:

Americans Mass For Siegfried Push

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Allied battle team broke the Albert Canal line and approached

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War Is Far From Finish In the Big Lucite Plant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Sept. 8—Up here the group of officials who direct the Doyle Works, plastic plant of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, today wish that people would not take the war headlines too literally.

The war may be over for some people, but these du Pont officials said that the Air Forces are pressing them harder than ever for the clear sheets of "Lucite" plastic which they make and which form the observation and combat closures of our big bombers. Right now the demand for B-29 Superfortress closures is pretty high, they pointed out, and shortly the producers of the B-32 "Dominator" will be calling for them.

And, though the Doyle Works is turning out appreciable quantities of these plastic sheets, and has the facilities for manufacturing the amounts which the Air Forces want, still the company needs help. And help won't come and volunteer because it is taking the headlines too literally.

Emphasized Points

F. D. Dean, manager of the Leominster plant, yesterday emphasized these points in a luncheon address at the Oak Hill Country Club in Fitchburg. He spoke previous to an inspection of the plant by visiting newspaper men who were guests not only of the company but also of Lieut. Col. William P. Farnsworth, Area Representative of the Boston Area Office of the AAF Technical Service Command.

"We know that most of a 9,000,000-man Japanese Army waits in Japan proper as a sort of reception committee," Mr. Dean said. "It seems probable that quite a number of planes are going to be needed if we must fight our way in, and, so, we du Pont employees at this defense plant are not relaxing one bit, nor are we looking for the war to be over soon."

Mr. Dean pointed out that women are especially needed for the work which requires many inspections both during manufacture and after the plastic sheets are produced.

In Tank Cars

Colonel Farnsworth also stated in a short address that in so far as his office is concerned the emphasis is still on production and not reconversion.

Operations at the Leominister plant, which began in April, 1943, disclosed that the plastic arrives at the plant in tank cars as a liquid monomer, or methyl methacrylate resin, from the Belle, W. Va., high synthesis plant of the du Pont company which derives it from coal, tar, and water.

This chemical is cooked in large vacuum retorts until it forms a thicker and more viscose syrup. Then in another room, which is so immaculately clean that the fussiest housewife could not find fault with it, girls pour the syrup between clean sterile panels of glass, held together by clamps and sealed with buna rubber tubing and cellophane. "These "sandwiches" of glass with their "liquid" filler are then moved through a succession of controlled temperature furnaces which set the syrup in a clear mass.

After being sent through a series of hot and cold sprays which loosen the plastic sheets, one of the most startling operations, from a layman's point of view, occurs. A workman picks up a rubber hammer and bangs the glass as one mentally waits for the crash and tinkle. But nothing happens, the glass separates from the plastic and is sent back to be rewashed and sterilized for its next batch of syrup.

Sheets Inspected

The clear plastic sheets are then inspected for 26 various types of imperfections, are given a more severe optical check, and are then sent through a press which pastes a heavy manila protective paper over them. They are then passed through cutting frames and are sawed up into various standard sizes required by manufacturers.

The Leominster plant itself does not form the plastic into closures. The sheets are sent to other du Pont plants which heat them until they reach a workable state, and place them over mandrels, or forms, shaped exactly to the sizes of various aircraft enclosures.

Some of the Lucite sheeting, it was pointed out, is combined with another du Pont plastic, "Butacite," a polyvinyl butyral, in a three-layer sandwich with the Butacite in the middle. These form gun turret "blisters" for high altitude planes, including the B-29 bomber. The laminated structure is unusually resistant to extreme pressure differentials and to low temperatures. A .50-caliber bullet makes only a small hole, which the laminate tends to self-seal and which can be quickly patched by the bomber crew to retain air pressure inside the cabin.

State A. F. of L. To Back Tobin And Roosevelt

The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor will support President Roosevelt and Mayor Tobin, oppose Clarence A. Barnes, Republican nominee for Attorney General, back members of the State Legislature and Congress with favorable labor records, and fight for annual sessions of the Legislature at the November election.

This announcement was made here today by Thomas E. Wilkinson, Acting Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation, the largest labor organization in Massachusetts, after its political committee decided yesterday afternoon to endorse Mayor Tobin and Francis E. Kelly for Attorney General.

The committee, which consists of the Executive Council of the Federation, determined also to make no public campaign for the raising of funds for its political endeavors. The Federation this year will not send a letter, as in the past, to affiliated unions asking for political donations, but will count on their knowing what it is doing and depend on their contributing voluntarily.

Decision to endorse Mayor Tobin proved somewhat unexpected, as a number of delegates to the Federation's convention in Springfield a month ago thought after the political debate there no action would be taken on the Governorship.

Endorsement was made exclusively on the records of the Mayor and of his Republican opponent, Horace T. Cahill, in the Legislature, as analyzed by the Federation from the standpoint of bills it favored and disapproved.

Labor Head Urges Militant Politics In Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 8 (AP)—Timothy Collins, President of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, today urged the organization to adopt a "militant political policy" during the coming election.

Mr. Collins requested the Federation, opening its three-day convention here, to keep in mind its "nonpartisan policy of rewarding our friends and punishing our enemies," but asserted "nonpartisanship does not involve weakness or timidity on organized labor's part."

With a floor battle apparently in the offing over a proposal calling for a fourth-term indorsement of President Roosevelt, Mr. Collins told the delegates, "regardless of the decisions arrived at by this convention relating to the indorsement of candidates, every delegate should feel honor bound to work with might and main for their election and for the defeat of those whom the convention condemns.

"This is a crucial election," declared the labor leader, "and the future of the labor movement depends to a large extent upon its outcome."

College Polls Choose Roosevelt

President Roosevelt was "re-elected" to a fourth term by a substantial margin over his Republican opponent Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York in a poll of Harvard and Radcliffe students just completed by the Harvard Liberal Union and the Radcliffe League for Democracy. The results were announced in the current issue of the Student Progressive, published by the Liberal Union.

In answer to the question: "If you were able to vote, whom would you vote for right now?" 63.5 per cent of the Harvard students polled named President Roosevelt, while 77 per cent of the Radcliffe students voting picked the President. According to the Liberal Union 82 per cent of Harvard's resident civilian enrollment and 87 per cent of Radcliffe's enrollment were polled.

Choice of President Roosevelt by the Cambridge students was apparently linked with the belief that foreign policy was the most important issue of the campaign.

Bostonian Is Millionth Guest

Sailor and Family Register at United Nations Service Center in Washington

Petty Officer, Third Class, Stanley Wicklund of Boston is shown holding his son Bobby while Mrs. Wicklund receives the "visitor's pass" from Miss Patricia Hoben, Canteen Receptionist. Mrs. Charles Means, member of the Canteen's "Baby Ferry Command," looks on approvingly as she learns she has "brought in" the 1,000,000th guest, and made more friends for the Canteen's work.

Hot Lunches to Aid War Work On Way to 166,000 in State

Approximately 166,000 Massachusetts war workers who bring cold lunches to work will be provided with hot, on-the-job food as a result of plans to increase individual output now being carried out by the War Food Administration, factory managers and Federal war agencies.

A survey just completed covering 98 of the largest plants in Massachusetts shows that 25 per cent offered no food service, according to John H. Sullivan of the Office of War Distribution of the WFA. About one-third of the workers in the 75 per cent of the factories serving meals ate in plant dining rooms.

To assist plant managers who wish to install or improve cafeterias but who are faced with rationing, manpower and equipment priority problems, a New England Inter-Agency Committee with representatives of the Army, Navy, OPA, WMC and other Federal agencies has been set up. By the end of the year the Committee hopes that at least 94 per cent of Massachusetts factory workers will be able to get hot meals on the job, or food to supplement their lunches brought from home.

"The industrial feeding situation in Massachusetts is pretty good right now," Mr. Sullivan said, "but it could be much better. It has been demonstrated that there is a tremendous rise in the output of the individual worker where he is able to get good, nourishing food."

This month a survey covering plants employing 500 to 1,000 workers is being carried on. At its close factories with less than 500 employees will be surveyed. The Massachusetts project is part of a nation-wide industrial feeding program in which the WFA hopes to extend food facilities to at least 5,000,000 workers throughout the United States. The service is free to any factories which request such help.

Field men of the OPA, WMC, WPB and other agencies represented on the Committee make the initial survey while visiting plants on other business. Requests for such surveys must come from the factory managements, Mr. Sullivan stressed. The second step in the program is a conference held by Miss Jeanette Ware, at present the only industrial feeding specialist to work out from the Boston office of the WFA, and the plant management.

Results of the conference are sent to the WFA Regional Office in New York. In the third phase a nutritionist from New York visits the plants with detailed plans on improving meal service or installing kitchens, lunch rooms and supplemental food equipment. Advice on food preparation and menus are offered.

Members of the New England Inter-Agency Committee with whom the WFA works closely in promoting the program are: Mr. Sullivan, Chairman; Capt. J. N. Jordan of the First Naval District; Roy M. Hudson, Deputy Director of the War Production Board; Dr. O. F. Hedley, Senior Surgeon of the U. S. Public Health Service, First Service Command; Lawrence J. Bresnahan, Assistant Regional Administrator of the Office of Price Administration; Col. William J. Calvert of the Quartermaster Depot, First Service Command; Peter Meci of the WFA Industrial Feeding Section; Miss Jeanette Ware, WFA Industrial Feeding Specialist; Gail Smith, labor representative of the War Production Board, and Harold Field Kellogg of the War Manpower Commission.

Turning Draftees Into Soldiers Is Viewed at Devens

Streamlined procedure that turns draftees into soldiers ready for combat training was witnessed at Fort Devens today, where the concluding session of a New England educators' meeting devoted to pre-induction training was held.

State officials from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont and New Hampshire watched the operation of the Reception Center this morning. Explanation of the general work of the facility was given by Col. Winfield O. Shrum, commanding officer of the Reception Center, while a group of brand new rookies were outfitted, classified and examined.

Particular interest was paid to the Army test section conducted by Maj. Edward K. Hovas, where the educational status of the newly inducted soldiers was determined.

Later the training section where soldiers without the basic educational requirements are brought up to standard was viewed.

This afternoon the military training of the recruits at Fort Devens was displayed to the visiting educators. Chemical warfare, the infiltration course, moving targets, radio controlled objects and use of weapons were demonstrated by soldiers who had completed the courses.

Brockton Soon To Get Taxes Railroad Owes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 8—In settlement of tax bills owed on Old Colony Railroad property, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad will pay approximately $139,000 into the City Treasury, Mayor Joseph H. Downey said today. The amount includes taxes outstanding up to Dec. 31, 1943.

Before payment the agreement reached between rail and city officials must be approved by Judge Carroll C. Hincks of the U. S. District Court who has been handling settlement of Old Colony affairs and the reorganization of the New York, New Haven & Hartford.

The money will be applied to pay off tax title notes on borrowings made by the City, and is expected to wipe them out, according to the Mayor. In addition the City probably will have its interest rate on outstanding notes reduced from six per cent to one and one-half per cent.

Included in the settlement is $4,227 for interest and $213 for miscellaneous charges. The original tax bill was about $172,000, according to the Mayor, and dates back to 1938. In that year Brockton resumed taxing the railroad's Old Colony property, after allowing one year's abatement on taxes.

General Electric Lays V-Day Rules

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 8 (AP)—The 35,000 employees of the two General Electric plants in West Lynn can celebrate V-day as they please, either by staying on the job or whooping it up outside.

This was announced today by the General Electric News, the shop paper which is published by the employees under the general supervision of the management.

Workers were told they would be notified of Germany's capitulation by the whistles and sirens in the plants.

". . . those who wish to leave will make arrangements with their supervisors," the announcement said.

The employees were cautioned to leave the premises "in an orderly manner" and avoid gathering around the gates.

Trophy Makes Him Happy

United States Coast Guard

Boston Coast Guardsman Holds Japanese Flag

Raymond Harrington of Boston, United States Coast Guardsman, who saw action at Saipan and the Marshall Islands aboard a Coast Guard-manned assault transport, proudly displays a flag torn from embattled and vanquished sons of Nippon. The hole in the flag indicates that the Coast Guard got possession of it the hard way.

Soldier Voting Meets Complication in R. I.

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 8—The peculiar geographical setup in Rhode Island, in which postoffice areas often straddle town and city lines, has added an element of confusion in the program now being pressed to provide absentee ballots for men and women in the armed services.

Secretary of State Armand H. Cote announced this week that a large number of applications from servicemen for the war ballots listed the applicant's home postoffice address instead of the town or city in which he should be listed as a voter.

He cited a number of applications which gave "East Greenwich" as the home address. Inquiry showed, he said, that while the individual received mail through the East Greenwich postoffice, actually the residence was across the line in Warwick.

The question now has been raised whether these ballots must be thrown out as invalid or whether that portion of the ballot dealing with national and State offices can be accepted.

Mr. Cote said this week he would appeal for a ruling from the Attorney General's office. He expressed the hope that a liberal point of view would be taken, pointing out that the ballots for East Greenwich and for Warwick are identical as far as state and national offices are concerned although they are different in the portion listing municipal candidates for office.

What percentage of the Rhode Island service vote will be tallied in the election is a perplexing question here as it is in most other states.

So far, Mr. Cote has revealed, 43,000 applications for ballots have been received. Some duplications and a few triplications are included in this total, he said, and these are being weeded out as fast as they come to light.

Assuming as a rough rule of thumb that one per cent of the State's population is in the armed services, the total of Rhode Island men and women in service would be 75,000. The prospect is that half of them may receive ballots, though none of the officials locally cares to guess how many will fill out the ballots properly and return them.

The Rhode Island law provides that the counting of war ballots will not begin until Dec. 5. This allows approximately one month for the servicemen's completed ballots to be returned to this State by mail. None of the other States allows such a generous time margin.

Because of this belated counting of the service ballots, plus the uncertainty on the number of the service ballots, the possibility is seen that some of the election contests in Rhode Island will remain in doubt perhaps until the second week in December.

The service ballots in Rhode Island, unlike those in some other States are legalized for members of the merchant marine, the Red Cross, the USO and other service organizations as well as for members of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

College Plans

Rhode Island State College shifted this month from its wartime accelerated program of three semesters to its peacetime program of two.

Two other colleges here, Providence College and Brown University, are making plans for reconversion to their peacetime programs but have decided against making the jump until the war picture is clarified.

Dr. James P. Adams of Brown has announced that the change from the accelerated three-semester program will come "when the developments in the war make that feasible."

He added, however, that when the change is made at Brown a special summer course of study will be introduced on the regular academic level for the benefit of returning veterans who wish to advance their studies.

'All Is Well That Ends Well' To Spanish-Speaking Students

New England's railroad system must at first have seemed a strange one to 17-year-old Berle Santudias, and her brother, Julio, just in by air from Panama. For, after their arrival at the East Boston Airport at 4:40 this morning, they were put on separate trains for what they assumed was the same destination—Cushing Academy in Ashburnham, Mass.

Unfortunately, neither Berle nor Julio could understand English, nor could the American Airline receptionist speak Spanish, so it was impossible to clearly convey to the youngsters that Cushing Academy only had room for Berle and that Julio was being sent to New Hampton School at Franklin, New Hampshire.

Of course, it is all cleared up now. Berle and Julio arrived at their respective schools and were met by instructors who spoke their tongue. But, according to Katherine Rice of American Airlines, there were some anxious expressions that passed over their faces when they were separated.

The whole situation would not had developed had Julio and Berle arrived here on time but because of priorities they had to give up their seats along the route, thus delaying their arrival several days. Cushing Academy sent Mrs. Paul Quimby, a linguist from the school, to the airport for three consecutive days to meet the youngsters.

When they arrived at such an early hour this morning they were left to the efficient personnel of the Airline which did everything possible to make the youngsters feel at home.

Before being taken to the train by Miss Rice they had a hearty breakfast at the airport. Cushing Academy had been notified of their arrival but was unable to send anyone with a knowledge of Spanish to meet them. So it was up to American Airlines to send them on their way.

Miss Rice said that there was little time betdeen trains and although Berle and Julio were considerably puzzled as to why they had to take different trains, they followed out her sign-language instructions with confidence.

When she left, Julio handed her a small package, indicating it was his appreciation for what she had done. It was a small change purse made by the Panama Indians.

Conductors of each train were instructed to see that their passengers were "put off" at the right station.

Both Berle and Julio will major in English. Berle is preparing to attend an American College while Julio expects to study the American bottling business, a business which his father conducts in David, Panama.

Lindberghs Rent House In Connecticut Town

FAIRFIELD, Conn., Sept. 8 (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh have rented a home in the Fairfield County Hunt Club section of this town and a representative said the family plans to take up residence there this month.

Mr. Lindbergh recently returned to the United States from Hawaii and the South Pacific where he was doing special research work for a Detroit manufacturer.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity: Fair weather tonight and Saturday. Slightly cooler tonight with lowest temperature near 52 degrees. Continued cool Saturday. Moderate winds.

Maine: Fair tonight and Saturday except for some cloudiness and scattered very light showers in the north portion. Slightly cooler tonight, continued cool on Saturday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Saturday. Slightly cooler tonight, continued cool on Saturday.

Massachusetts: Fair weather through Saturday. Slightly cooler tonight, continued cool Saturday. Light frost in the cranberry bogs tonight with lowest temperatures for 27 to 30 degrees.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair weather through Saturday. Slightly cooler tonight, continued cool on Saturday.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 4:34 p. m.; height, 10.5 feet.
Saturday, 5:06 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through G5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through L5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons).

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Recreation For Service People

Friday, September 8

Free Tickets: Greater Boston U. S. O. Ticket Office, 48 Boylston Street. Liberty 7968.
Baseball: (Tomorrow) Fenway Park. 2 p. m. Red Sox vs. Yankees.
Dances with Orchestras: Hostesses, 8 p. m. Buddies Club, Bartholomew. North Station Club, Watertown Arsenal and American Legion, Kope's, Charles "Y" Formal, O'Connell's, Esplanade Club, Bartholomew.
Officers' Dance: Army and Navy Officers Club, 8 p. m. Trudeau's Orchestra. Copley Square Officers' Club, 8 p. m. Orchestra.
Sketching: North Station Club by Florence Smith, 8 p. m. Buddies Club, 4-7 p. m.
Two Free Phone Calls: J. W. B. Club, 8 p. m. Dancing.
Square Dancing: Seamen's Club, 8 p. m.

John C. Robinson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONGMEADOW, Mass., Sept. 8—John C. Robinson, who passed on here yesterday, donated large tracts of land for public use in western Massachusetts, including Robinston State Park in Westfield, Mass.

Born in Longmeadow, Mr. Robinson was educated in Westfield, and graduated from Williams College in 1886.

He was one of the founders of the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass., and also helped originate the extensive Westfield River Parkway into the Berkshire Hills.

In 1934 Mr. Robinson gave a large section of land along the Westfield River in Westfield, which was called Robinson State Park. He also donated land in Westfield for a Boy Scout camp, and another tract in Brimfield for the Springfield Boys' Club camp.

Mr. Robinson was a director of the Third National Bank, Springfield, Springfield Library Association, Eastern States Exposition, President of the Springfield Cemetery Association, and Vice-President of the Springfield Mortgage Company.

Medal Winner

Harvard's President

Dr. James B. Conant will receive the Priestley Medal, highest honor of the American Chemical Society, at the Society's 108th annual convention in New York City, Sept. 13. The university head will speak on "Science and the National Welfare."

Horace B. Shepard

Horace B. Shepard of Brookline, who passed on yesterday, founded and headed one of the most prominent wholesale lumber businesses in the Northeast. A native of Dorchester, he lived for 60 years in Brookline. He attended English High School and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He founded the Blacker & Shepard Company of Boston, a lumber firm, but sold out his interest. He became associated with the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company of Boston, which he headed for the past 35 years. He also founded the Shepard Steamship Company in 1928, a lumber-carrying subsidiary, and was its President.

Mr. Shepard was an officer and last surviving charter member of the Massachusetts Lumber Mutual Insurance Company. He also was last surviving charter member of the National American Wholesale Lumber Association, and past President of the Massachusetts Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association. Mr. Shepard was President of the Shepard Lumber Company of Burlington, Vt., a member of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead and the Boston City Club.

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The worst dressed girl in town

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McNutt Says He Expects 40-Hour Week After War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—American industry will be expected to return to a 40-hour week after the collapse of Germany, with the exception of war plants which will lure workers with a 48-hour week, involving overtime pay, Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, disclosed today to the Senate War Investigating Committee.

With the ending of the war in Europe, Mr. McNutt said, present manpower controls including required hiring of male labor through the U. S. Employment Service and the fixing of employment ceilings will be rescinded.

Release of 4,000,000 workers from war jobs with the collapse of Germany will make it "no longer necessary to maintain the regulatory phases of manpower controls as a national requirement," Mr. McNutt told the Committee.

War Plant Inducements

Explaining the necessity of maintaining a 48-hour schedule in war plants, Mr. McNutt said that overtime earnings "will offset the inducements that will be offered to transfer to civilian employment which should not be operating on the 48-hour week."

Although national manpower controls will cease, Mr. McNutt said that local management-labor committees would still have authority to establish controls locally to meet specific problems, after consultation with management, labor, and procurement officials.

The commissioner advocated early redistribution of war contracts to areas where manpower and facilities are becoming available, though foreseeing some opposition from contractors Such transfer, he declared will be "absolutely necessary not only to free facilities and manpower for the resumption of civilian production, but in order to assure the meeting of production schedules promptly."

Washington to Keep Hand In

With government controls dropped, Mr. McNutt said certain "non-regulatory" procedures would still be directed from Washington including the continued function of area management-labor committees, expanded counseling service by the 1,500 U. S. employment offices, preferential service to high priority plants and a job clearance system by which workers in one part of the country will be kept informed of jobs in other sections.

While disclosing his postwar plans, Mr. McNutt described the present manpower shortage in certain critical industries as "desperate," largely because of a victory psychosis." Actually, he said, the war in Europe "could be a long way from its close, though we hope not."

Questioned at length by the Senators on the present 12,000-man shortage in foundries, Mr. McNutt said he had recommended better pay as an incentive, but has been turned down by the National War Labor Board.

Labor unions, he said, object to the import of foreign labor because it might endanger their chances for wage raises. While the Army has furloughed rubber workers, it has not released many men yet for foundries, Mr. McNutt said.

Kaiser Pilots Plane After 5-Minute Lesson

RICHMOND, Calif., Sept. 8 (AP)—Henry J. Kaiser, the famed builder of ships, who this week piloted a newly-designed helicopter after only five minutes of instruction, said Sept. 7 he had signed a contract with 19-year-old Stanley Hiller, Jr., the inventor.

Kaiser Cargo, Inc., announced it had purchased the patents of the new plane. It differs from conventional helicopters in that there is no tail propeller, the torque effect being overcome by two contra-rotating, two-blade rotors.

Political Adviser

© Harris & Ewing

Robert Murphy

Recently appointed political adviser to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Mr. Murphy was photographed at the State Department in Washington shortly after he arrived for consultations with Secretary of State Cordell Hull and others. Mr. Murphy received the Distinguished Service Medal for pre-invasion work in North Africa.

Dispute Closes Bomber Plant At Willow Run

By the Associated Press

About 15,000 workers at the Ford Motor Company's huge Willow Run bomber plant were thrown into idleness today when 2,000 workers in six departments staged a work stoppage in protest against the transfer of 20 riveters.

A Ford spokesman said the company sent the 15,000 workers home as a result of the work stoppage, but added that the plant would be reopened if all workers on a shift starting at 4:30 p. m. reported for duty.

Closing of the plane-producing plant was forced, the spokesman said, when the walkout caused a shortage of parts and crippled operations in some departments.

The spokesman said the proposed transfer of riveters involved no change in classification or rate of pay. A spokesman of the United Automobile Workers Union, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said the company sought to transfer the riveters without regard to seniority.

Work stoppages among coal miners in Pennsylvania and West Virginia were reported waning as a survey showed workers were returning to their jobs at 14 Government-seized pits in the two States.

Twenty-three mines employing an estimated 9,000 workers were closed yesterday as the result of labor disputes, but the back-to-work movement cut the number of men still idle to approximately 4,500. The mines were taken over by the Government Wednesday in a dispute over recognition of the Mine Bosses' Union.

In addition to those mine workers still idle, more than 11,000 workers in a variety of industries remained away from production lines as a result of labor controversies. Threats of additional work stoppages presaged a heavy addition to the number of workers already idle.

In Washington, the Solid Fuels Administration announced that the Kent 1-2 mine of the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal Company at McIntyre, Pa., was forced to halt operations after its supervisors, members of the United Mine Workers Supervisory Union, resigned upon Secretary Harold L. Ickes' refusal to recognize the union as bargaining agent. The mine was one of eight of the company's seized last week to halt strikes of supervisory workers.

Meanwhile, notices of strike intentions were filed for supervisory groups in 41 more pits in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky and Alabama. Votes will be taken after the 30-day "cooling off" period required by the antistrike law.

Eleven thousand aircraft production workers made idle by a strike by 265 employees at the Briggs Manufacturing Company's Conner Plant in Detroit were scheduled to return to their jobs today. Another dispute in the motor city, however, at the Packard Motor Car Company, kept an estimated 8,000 away from work. A back-to-work meeting was scheduled today.

Other developments along the labor front:

Approximately 2,000 war workers were idle in two separate disputes which closed the Fairfield Steel Works of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company and the Bessemer plant of the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company in Birmingham, Ala. Meetings were scheduled today to seek settlement of the controversies.

One blast furnace was shut down and rolling mills halted at the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Mill in Farrell, Pa., after nine cranemen in the open hearth department struck. Continuation, a company spokesman said, will force the mill, employing 1,600, to close.

Voluntary Medical Plan

A plan of voluntary medical insurance has been approved by the State Medical Society of New Hampshire, as a preferable alternative to compulsory Government insurance. This is the second Medical Society in New England to set up such a nonprofit organization. The first was Massachusetts. There are 12 in all in the United States.

Thomas Calls For Fair Play For All Races

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 8 (AP)—Denouncing riots and strikes which he said are fomented by "racial prejudices," Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, last night declared his party's platform seeks passage of a permanent fair employment practice law, a federal antilynching statute and repeal of all poll-tax qualifications.

In a speech prepared for delivery before a Socialist Party rally, he said:

"We shall have neither peace, nor freedom, nor fellowship until racial discrimination is conquered. . . . The Socialist Party, platform and candidates are leading the way toward a genuine brotherhood of man regardless of race. This is today . . . a necessity for peace and freedom and plenty."

Although criticizing the Roosevelt Administration for what he termed "discrimination" in the armed forces, "failure to push antilynching and antipoll-tax legislation and its handling of the housing situation," Mr. Thomas said:

"The President and certainly his wife in their good intentions are far in advance of public opinion which, as the leader of the Democratic Party, the President feels himself peculiarly obliged to appease."

He added:

"It is completely illogical to believe that the United States can settle the tangled racial problems of the world although it cannot or will not prevent discrimination against Negro soldiers in a war for freedom."

"If we are going to oppose white supremacy in settling the affairs of Burma, India, Java or other colonial possessions of the white empires in the interest of peace, we have to practice what we preach in our relations with colored Americans, Negro or Mexican."

U.S. Ambassador

© Harris & Ewing

William Beaulac

A new photograph taken in Washington of Mr. Beaulac, United States Ambassador to Paraguay.

Ships With Knotty Names To Cleave the Salty Main

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—The stevedore knot, hawser bend, sailor's splice, and fisherman's bend soon will join the American Merchant Marine.

These names of sailor's knots will be given to 125 coastal cargo vessels to be built within the next eight months at Wilmington, Calif., and Beaumont, Texas, the Maritime Commission announced today.

Smoke of Single Cigarette Found Dimming Fliers' Sight

By Howard W. Blakeslee

Natural Science Editor of the Associated Press

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 8 (AP)—Inhaling the smoke of even one cigarette, the Aero Medical Association of the United States was told today, impairs the keen eyesight needed at night by military fliers.

The sight loss is due to carbon monoxide from the burning tip. This loss is nothing likely to be noticed in normal life, nor does it have any known bad effects on health.

But the impairment is important to night-fighting aviators working at the threshold of vision, the point where they can just barely discern enemies or objectives.

Until the discovery was reported it had not been believed the carbon monoxide in a single smoke could affect vision. The report was made by Dr. R. A. McFarland, Dr. M. P. Halperin, and Dr. J. I. Niven of the Division of Research, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University.

Their investigation showed that inhaling three cigarettes is equivalent to the loss of vision which comes at about 8,000-feet altitude.

The loss of sight sensitivity at this height doesn't bother air passengers. But it is so important in war to avoid the slight change that military aviators at night breathe pure oxygen from the ground up, the oxygen being a complete antitdote.

In other experiments, they found that the glucose from a high sugar diet partly overcomes the sight impairment which is caused by the low ogygen of altitude.

Dr. William M. Rowland and Dr. Louise L. Sloan, School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Field, San Antonio, Texas, found that added vitamin A never improves the night sight of healthy young men on adequate diets. But it does improve night sight whenever the boys' eyes dim on account of improper food.

Maquis Seek Bigger Part in French Rule

GRENOBLE, France, Sept. 8 (AP)—Liberation committees of the Hautes Alpes, Savoie, Haute and Savoie and Rhone Departments unanimously have issued a 10-point statement criticizing the De Gaulle group's reconstruction plans and demanding greater control for the men of the Maquis in the future government of France.

They declared the Algiers group's plans for re-establishing the Government were "contrary to the sentiments of Democratic resistance" and demanded that men who had led the resistance to the Germans inside France should be given a majority of the seats in the Consultative Assembly.

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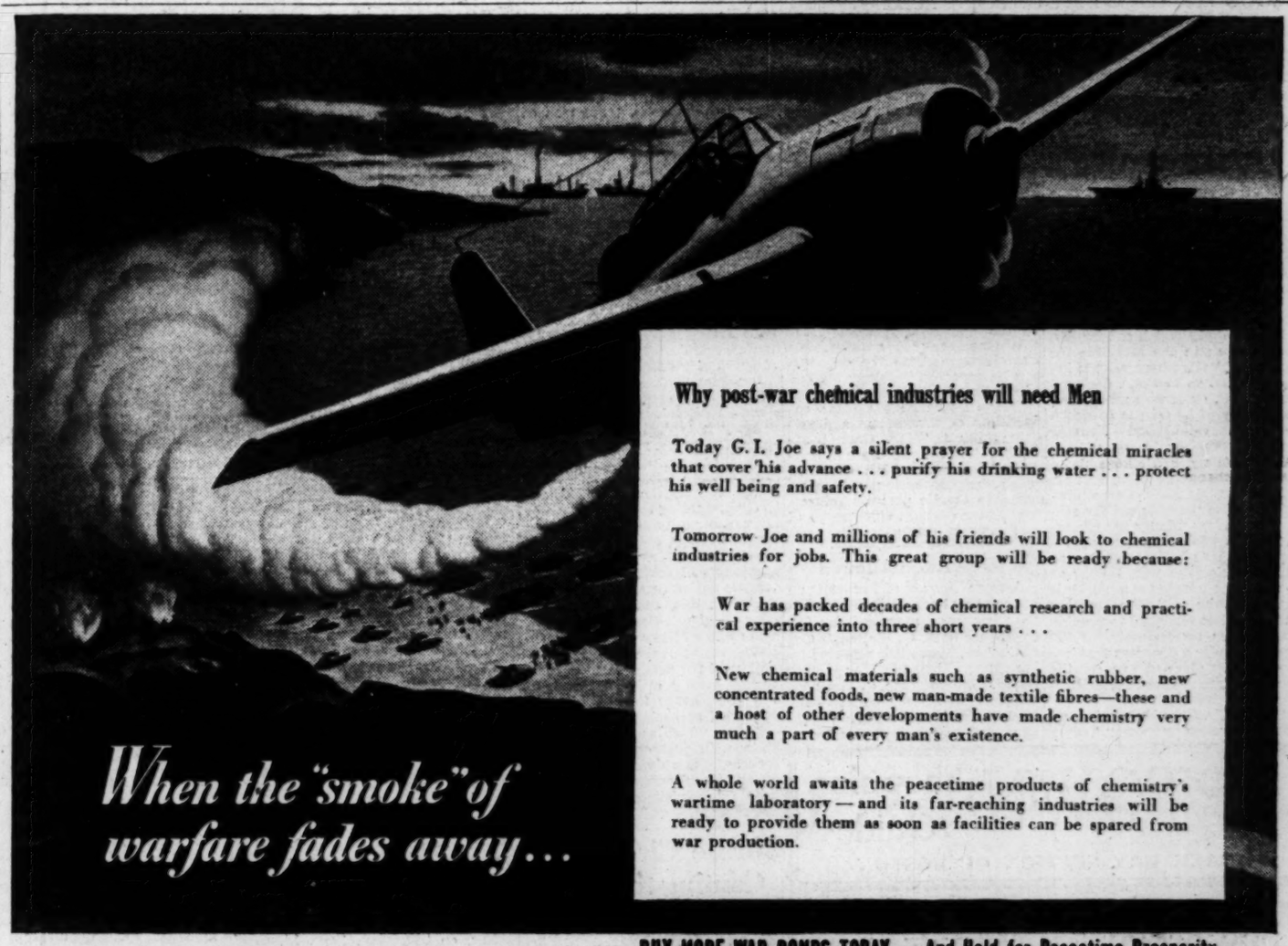
When the "smoke" of warfare fades away...
Why post-war chemical industries will need Men
Today G.I. Joe says a silent prayer for the chemical miracles that cover his advance . . . purify his drinking water . . . protect his well being and safety.
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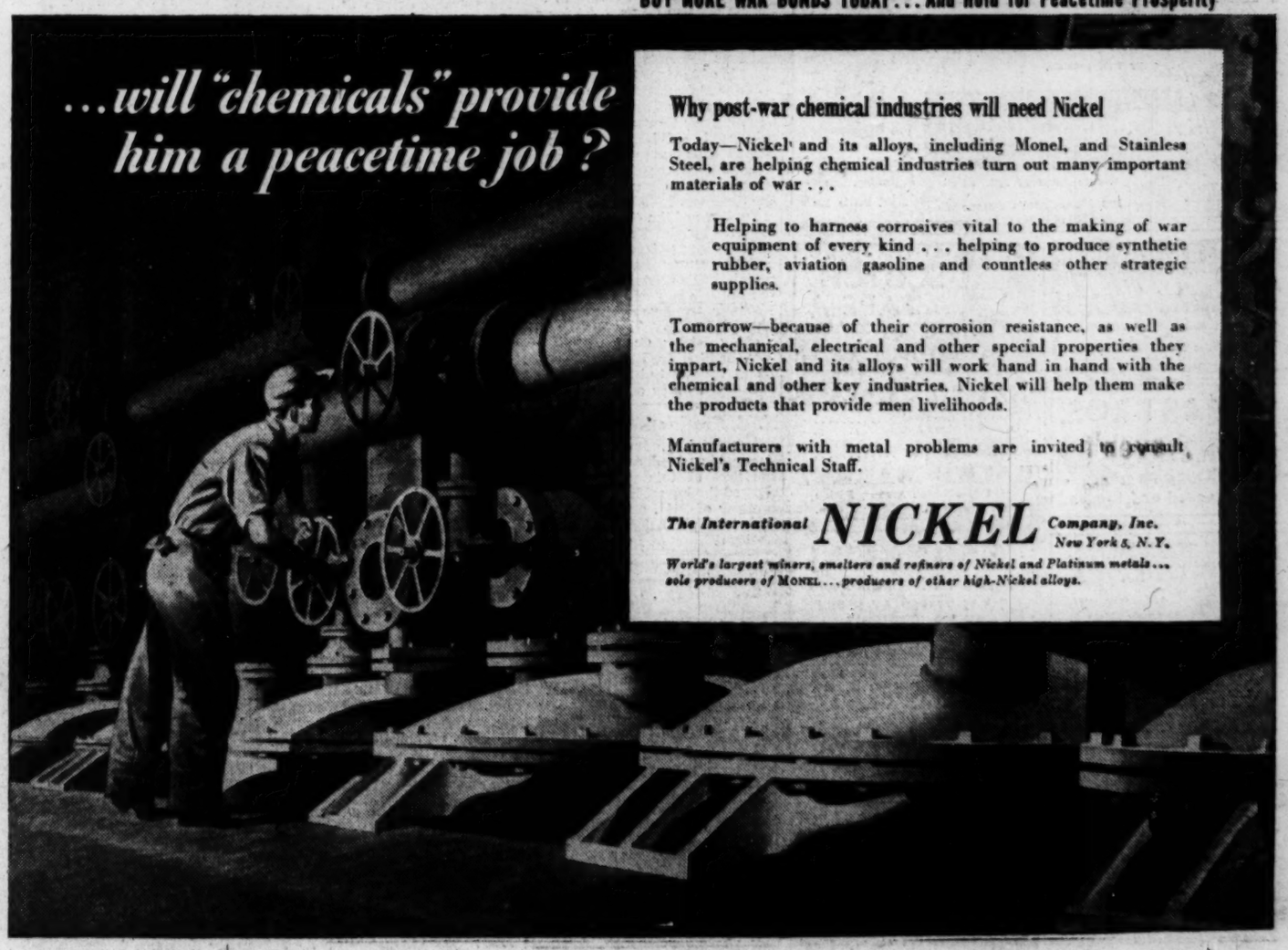
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Gyroscopic Stabilizer For Tank Guns Invented

War Activities of New England

Invention of a gyroscopic stabilizer for guns on American tanks, making possible accurate firing while the tanks are in motion, was announced yesterday at the East Springfield plant of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

Exhibiting the device, Clinton R. Hanna, Westinghouse research engineer and inventor of the stabilizer, said that an increase of "several hundred per cent" in the accuracy of the fire was noted by ordnance fieldmen when the gyroscope was introduced to combat conditions.

Starting work on the problem in 1939, Mr. Hanna won a Presidential citation for its invention in 1942, although so hush-hush was the product that not even a vague reference to its nature was made in the citation.

Newton Man Named

A Newton man has been selected by the Army to head the newly created separation classification school at Fort Dix, N. J., where the members of the staff who will handle the immense demobilization task of the Army are being trained.

Lieut. Wilton P. Chase of Newton Center is the officer selected. In commenting on the type of men who are chosen for this schooling, Lieutenant Chase explained that in civilian life most of them were educators, psychologists or those experienced in personnel work.

Purple Heart Awards

Four New England sailors have been presented with the Purple Heart Medal, according to an announcement today from the First Naval District.

They are: Coxswain Joseph G. Genest of Augusta, Maine; Seaman First Class Joseph E. Vigman of Lawrence; Fireman Second Class Robert James Jensen of Boston; Seaman Second Class Truman Fowler of Old Town, Maine.

The first two sailors were wounded by enemy action while serving on the U. S. S. LST 359 last July, while the others were injured as the result of enemy action during the June invasion of France.

Awards Announced

An Army sergeant has been awarded the Air Medal from the Navy and cited for his "cool courage and unwavering devotion to duty" in keeping with "the highest traditions of the United States Navy" in a list of four awards announced today by the First Naval District.

Technical Sergeant Elmer A. Franson of Woburn is the soldier so honored "for courageously dropping supplies to beleaguered forces on New Georgia Island."

Extreme heroism in saving lives of shipments when the U. S. S. Meredith was sunk last June brought the Navy Cross to Chief Machinist's Mate Brady L. Bryan of Allston.

Aviation Chief Radioman Richard J. Harvey of Providence, R. I., and Aviation Radioman, Second Class, Joseph E. Brown of Bristol, R. I., received the Air Medal for courage displayed in action against Japanese warships.

Boston Is Urged to Plan Housing for Servicemen

Continued from Page 1

what the city has to offer them in housing."

After the war, the war workers will become just Mr. John Citizens looking for places to live in, Mr. Carroll stated. Shifts in populations will create demands for housing, he said, which must be met in orderly fashion to avoid potential chaos. War veterans will obtain preference. And war housing centers will concentrate their efforts upon serving war veterans and their families.

But who will watch out for Mr. John Citizen in the scramble for housing? That's where private initiative must go to work, declared Mr. Carroll, on some sort of central agency of its own to co-operate with established Federal agencies.

Everything possible should be done to awaken building and its allied industries, Mr. Carroll insisted, to the urgent need for setting up the machinery for directing families to homes and apartments with as little confusion as possible after the war. So far as the wartime housing emergency is concerned, he said, the Housing Authority has managed to provide housing for approximately 6,000 families under a program that has been wisely planned to meet the social welfare needs of these families.

So far, Mr. Carroll revealed, all hardship cases have been taken care of. These cases involved the location of homes for families set adrift through no fault of their own. Owners who have leased houses to someone else, for instance, have a right to move into these houses themselves under wartime regulations. And in many instances, families that have lost their wage earners to the armed forces have had to find accommodations to fit their lowered incomes.

Thus, Boston has had many emergency housing cases handled by the War Housing Center. Yet this emergency is nothing, Mr. Carroll warned, to the one that can be expected to follow the end of wartime hostilities.

"It will require the close co-operation of government and private agencies," Mr. Carroll affirmed. "And I advocate immediate attention to this problem in order that Boston may be prepared to handle postwar rehousing with maximum efficiency, and minimum of confusion."

Wage Raise Allowed

A wage increase of five cents an hour dating back to Jan. 1 of this year has been approved for 500 employees of A. G. Walton & Co., of Chelsea, Mass., it is reported by the New England War Labor Board. The increase at the shoe company was based on gross inequities, the Board found.

Russian War Orphans Thank United States

Russian War Relief, Inc.

Children Wear Sweaters Made in America

Top—Edward C. Carter, President of Russian War Relief, visits a Home for the Sons of Red Army Officers. The children, whose mothers had been killed in the war, wore red and gray sweaters made in United States and sent by Russian War Relief. Mr. Carter, who was introduced as their "American uncle," said: "The sincere admiration of these little boys for Americans and the intense warmth of their litfle arms around my neck were a great reward." Below—Galya Salifanova, of the Babushkino Children's Home near Moscow, smiles his satisfaction at American shoes. With Russia's entire clothing industry geared to outfit the men and women at the front, gifts of clothing from Russian War Relief are greatly needed by millions of Soviet children and adults.

Food Lockers Increasing In New England

Deep-freeze lockers for preserving fresh foods are no mere dream of a rosy future; they are here in New England already and their number is increasing rapidly, according to John E. Rice, chairman of the New England Council's agriculture and forestry committee. He declares, moreover, that in his opinion this method of food preservation will prove to be one of the greatest boons ever to fall upon New England agriculture.

Although refrigerator manufacturers are promoting the idea of deep-freeze units in every household ice box, this phase must wait until after the war for development. In the meantime, community units containing 200 or 300 lockers each are being operated as a business by individual investors, and by co-operative community groups.

There is one such unit located in Watertown Square; another at Concord, another in Framingham and one in Acton. These are the ones located nearest Boston. In all, there are 10 freeze units in Massachusetts, totaling 3,000 lockers.

Vermont leads in New England with 30 units containing 9,000 individual lockers. The unit at Middlebury is typical of many; it is sponsored by the local agricultural associations and by the faculty at Middlebury College.

The New England council is actively promoting the installation of more community units through the region's many co-operatives and by contacting New England commissioners of agriculture and the various agricultural organizations.

Out of this development, the New England Council believes, will come a higher quality of farm product and more orderly marketing of the products, with sales spread evenly over 52 weeks in the year rather than being concentrated at peak periods.

Maine, which at present is low-state with just one unit of 200 lockers, plans definitely to build 50 additional community units as soon as restrictions on materials are relaxed.

Shrine Circus Coming to Garden

Spectacular circus acts will feature the fourth successive year's Shrine circus which comes to the Boston Garden on Sept. 24 for an eight-day stay, it was announced today by Willard P. Lombard, Illustrious Potentate of Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

Judge Robert Gardiner Wilson, Jr., chairman of the committee, is planning for thousands of underprivileged children in Greater Boston orphanages and homes to witness the three-ring, all-professional indoor circus as guests of the Shriners.

Features of the circus are to include: Captain Proske and his Bengal tigers; Greer's horses; the Yacopi troupe; Paroff troupe of aerial thrillers; Alf Loyal's dogs; the Roberts Dog and Pony Circus; Walkmir troupe; Robinson's elephants; Peaches' Sky Revue; five Cycling Kirks; Captain McDonald; the high fire diver; Great Berosini troupe; Spiller's seals and two dozen other acts.

N. E. Production Declines

Industrial production in New England has declined steadily since the first of this year and July showed the lowest level since midsummer of 1941, according to the New England Letter of the First National Bank of Boston.

Castoff Clothing for Russians Object of Wide Drive Sept. 14

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Is there an old pair of trousers, perhaps an out-moded suit, or an out-grown overcoat hanging in your closet? If so, don't throw it away—rather give it to the Russians.

For, on Thursday, Sept. 14, a concentrated drive will be put on in Boston and a score of neighboring communities by Russian War Relief to obtain at least 1,000,000 pounds of clothing, shoes, blankets, and other similar necessities to be sent to needy Russians.

A rally, in the interests of the drive, will be held on Boston Common at Parkman Bandstand, on Sunday at 7:30 p. m., under the auspices of the Massachusetts Committee of Russian War Relief, Inc. Arthur Upham Pope, noted author and Chairman of the Committee for National Morale, will be guest speaker. Music will be by the Port of Boston Coast Guard Band.

With Russia facing its fourth winter of war one of the essential needs of the civilians is warm clothing. So overhaul those closets, the cellar, and the third-floor storage space and see what you can contribute to the Russian cause.

Here's how these clothes will be collected. City trucks will make house-to-house collections in Boston, Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Lexington, Malden, Medford, Revere, Somerville, Watertown, Winchester, and Winthrop.

Where to Leave Bundles

In Belmont, Melrose, Milton, Newton, Waltham, and Wellesley families must leave their bundles of "Clothes for Russia" at fire stations, and in Weston at the Town Hall.

In Arlington, town trucks will collect on Sept. 11-15, covering a different section of the town each day. In Needham and Dedham the pickup by city trucks will be made on Sept. 18, and in Lynn on Sept. 17.

Hugh M. Cabot, Chairman of the Sept. 14 Greater Boston Clothes Drive for Russia, recently received a cablegram from Leo Gruliow, Russian War Relief representative in Moscow, which tells of relief and reconstruction work in Mozhaisk, one of the first Russian cities to be freed in the Nazi retreat from Russia.

The cable account, in part, follows:

"I've just returned from the Mozhaisk District where I participated in the distribution of Russian War Relief supplies—clothing, cocoa, household kits, and children's shoes from the people of America. Everywhere I found new log cabins springing up alongside the ruins and everywhere women, children, war cripples, and aged were rebuilding with one hand while they tilled the soil with the other. . . .

Co-operation Outstanding

"One of the most striking things about the reconstruction of devastated territories here as everywhere else in Russia is the co-operative nature of the effort. Cities and provinces sent whatever little they had to help the people of Mozhaisk.

"Aid came from America too: clothing for 500 persons, sweaters and shoes for children, 250 pounds of chocolate for children's homes, and cocoa for hospitals, household kits, and seeds.

"A special warehouse was set up to store relief supplies and a board was elected to supervise distribution. . . .

"Thousands of our people in this district were left without a stitch of clothing after the Nazi occupation. Supplies sent by Russian War Relief were of considerable help to us. Please convey our appreciation to the American people who sent them.

"Ninety per cent of the American supplies went to women and children and almost all the remainder to war cripples. . . ."

Among the civic, business, and religious leaders joining with Dr. Cabot as members of a special Greater Boston Committee are: Dr. Alexander Brin, Editor of the Jewish Advocate; the Rev. James H. Doyle, Director of the Roman Catholic Charitable Bureau; Arthur L. Gould, Superintendent of Public Schools; George S. Hyland, Commissioner of Public Works; P. A. O'Connell, President of Slattery's; F. Frank Vorenberg, of Gilchrist's; Joseph A. Salerbo, President of Massachusetts Congress of Industrial Organizations, and Thomas E. Wilkinson, Secretary-Treasurer of Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Don't forget, the day is Sept. 14! Get out those old clothes for the needy Russians.

'As Goes Maine' to Receive Another Tryout on Sept. 11

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 8—While national political attention centers today on Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's 21-state tour, sideglances are being cast toward Maine, where in the nation's first 1944 state election a Governor and three Representatives in Congress will be elected Sept. 11.

Even though Maine's reputation as a barometer of national political opinion has been battered by Rooseveltian victories in previous years, Republican leaders are eager to pile up such heavy margins for their nominees that Maine results will contitute real encouragement to the G. O. P. nationally.

Little doubt appears that Senator Horace A. Hildreth of Cumberland, President of the Senate, will win the gubernatorial contest to succeed Gov. Sumner Sewall. Among Maine political observers it is apparent that the only question concerns the margin by which Senator Hildreth will defeat Paul J. Jullien of Waterville, a former State Commander of the American Legion.

C. I. O. Drive Expected to Fail

Likewise, political observers believe the nationally watched drive of the Congress of Industrial Organizations to unseat Representative Robert Hale (R) of Maine and place Andrew A. Pettis, young C. I. O. leader, in his First Congressional District seat, will fail.

In fact some observers predict that Representative Hale will lead Mr. Pettis by a margin of two to one or more, despite the heavy registration drive of the C. I. O. forces, spearhead of which is the United Labor Committee. Such a margin would be hailed by G. O. P. leaders as indicating a national trend against the C. I. O. in politics.

The Republican Party is expected to complete a clean sweep of the four major contests, by re-electing Mrs. Margaret C. Smith and Representative Frank Fellows in the Second and Third Congressional Districts, respectively.

Mrs. Smith's opponent, David N. Staples, a retired locomotive engineer, is backed by the United Labor Committee. He is hammering at Mrs. Smith's labor record. Ralph E. Graham, a railroad office employee, is opposing Representative Fellows. He has not conducted an active campaign.

Both parties are concentrating their campaign work in the First Congressional District, which includes Portland, during this last week before election.

Light Vote Expected

Active in the G. O. P. drive is Senator Owen Brewster (R), who has repeatedly attacked the C. I. O., insisting that Maine is a testing ground to determine the political strength of the C. I. O. Both sides have brought in speakers from outside the State to bolster their drives.

But even with this activity, interest in the election is comparatively low.

It is expected that less than 200,000 voters will cast ballots on Monday. Four years ago approximately 250,000 ballots were cast, while in 1936 the total reached 311,000. This year approximately 75,000 Maine men and women are in the service, many of whom are not eligible to cast ballots.

Some Republican leaders are hoping that Senator Hildreth will gain nearly 70 per cent of the gubernatorial vote. They feel that such a vote would be sufficient to show a national trend toward the Republican Party.

In past contests, it is argued, "As Goes Maine, So Goes the Nation" has proved accurate in Presidential years only when the Republican total in September has been more than 65 per cent of the total vote.

Both gubernatorial candidates have been conducting very active campaigns, attempting to whip up interest.

In the First and Second Districts, respectively, Representatives Hale and Smith did little campaigning until this week. Representative Fellows in the Third District has also spent much more time in Washington than in Maine during the campaign.

Hildreth photo © Bachrach

Maine Contestants

Top—Senator Horace A. Hildreth, President of the Maine Senate and Republican nominee for Governor. Below—Paul J. Jullien, Democratic nominee for Governor.

Memorial Is Held To Governor's Son

Close to a thousand persons, among them veterans of the South Pacific campaign, joined with Governor Saltonstall and his family in a memorial service for Marine Sergeant Peter B. Saltonstall at Harvard Memorial Chapel yesterday.

Services for the young Marine, killed in action on Guam, August 13, lasted a half hour and ended with the playing of the Marine Hymn, as Marine comrades of the Governor's son filed out of the chapel. Dean Willard L. Sperry of the Harvard Divinity School conducted the services.

All of the Governor's family attended with the exception of Lieut. Leverett, Jr., now serving with the Army in the Pacific.

Others attending included Senator Sinclair Weeks; Lieut.-Gov. Horace T. Cahill; Col. Harold C. Pierce, U. S. M. C.; Admiral Robert A. Theobald, Commandant of the First Naval District; Associate Justice Raymond S. Wilkins of the Supreme Judicial Court; and Brig. Gen. William J. Keville, Adjutant General of Massachusetts.

Young Saltonstall left Harvard in his junior year to enlist.

2,000-Pound Bomb To Bear Name Of War Bond Worker

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 8 (AP)—A Connecticut bombardier is waiting in Sardinia today for word from the folks back home to drop a 2,000-pound "bridge buster where it will do the most good."

Eugene E. Wilson, Chairman of the Connecticut War Finance Committee, disclosed today that Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin has received an offer from First Lieut. James E. Horvath, whose home is in near-by Manchester, to drop a special bomb on the enemy in the name of the Connecticut individual who has done the most to promote the sale of War Bonds in the State.

"I know many people back home are helping in the sale of War Bonds," the Lieutenant wrote from his station, "and I thought if you would send me the name of the individual you feel has done the most to promote the current sales, I would inscribe his name and address, or any message, on a 2,000-pound bridge buster which I would drop where it would do the most good."

Lieutenant Horvath added that, if the censor approves, he will "send a picture of the message being delivered, send the name and listen for the explosion."

Said Governor Baldwin, "The idea interests me very much."

Lieutenant Horvath wears the Distinguished Flying Cross and the air medal with five oak leaf clusters. He has completed more than 50 bombing missions.

City to Honor War Record Of Victory Fleet

Victory Fleet Day, which will be observed throughout the nation on Sept. 27—third anniversary of the birth of the wartime merchant fleet—will not go unrecognized in the historic seaport of Boston.

The Port of Boston National Maritime Day Committee is working on plans for an appropriate local celebration of the day and has called a meeting of its membership of shipping and port interests at the Bostonian Hotel for Sept. 13 to crystalize sentiment, according to Frank S. Davis, Chairman of the organization.

Boston and New England shipping firms—some of whom can trace their ships' operating history back to the days of the clipper ships, have played no small part in the success of the present war and its most complex and dangerous transportation task in history, pointed out Mr. Davis.

Award to Ship Companies

Features of the proposed local celebration of the day that are already planned include presentation of certificates and flags to nearly a dozen local steamship operators by the War Shipping Administration.

The third anniversary of the wartime merchant fleet has been dedicated to the shipping companies of the United States that have maintained the global lifeline of a nation at war, according to Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator.

Three years ago, on Sept. 27, 1941, the first of the Liberty Ships, the Patrick Henry, was launched at Baltimore, Md.

More Than 3,400 Now

Today there are more than 3,400 vessels—Liberty Ships, tankers, the standard C-type vessels and other ships—under control of the War Shipping Administration and operated by private shipping companies.

Merchant shipping has become a branch of the armed services, though it retains its civilian status, it was pointed out by Admiral Land. As such, merchant ships and seamen have had an essential part in the operations of the Allies, and so dangerous that personnel losses in 1942 and 1943 were proportionately higher than in the armed forces and still are in mid-1944, he said.

Victory Fleet Day should remind America that in 1941 as in 1917 this country was thrust into a war of transport for which it was largely unprepared; that in 1942 and 1943, despite disruption of the national economy and at vast expense, much greater than the peacetime maintenance of an adequate merchant marine, miracles of shipbuilding and ship operation were performed and disaster averted, said Admiral Land.

Jobs Increase in Waltham

Waltham proved the only major city in Massachusetts to show an increase in employment in the latest survey of the State Department of Labor and Industries.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

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DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD

Prospects for Stage — Boston Symphony Plans — Hollywood Letter

Ilka Chase To Head Cast In Own Play

Ilka Chase's play, "In Bed We Cry," should be in Boston for a try-out engagement late in October or early in November, according to the New York Herald Tribune. The cast will include Miss Chase, Frederic Tozere, Eleanor Audley, Francis de Sales and Elena Audley. Rehearsals are to start early in October under the direction of John C. Wilson, and there will be engagements in Boston and Philadelphia before the New York opening.

A new comedy, "Champagne for Everybody," by Lazlo Vadny and Max Lief, has been booked for the week of Sept. 18 at the Shubert in Boston. The cast will include Eddie Nugent, Eva Condon, Will Geer and Helen Parrish.

Maj. William Fields of the Canadian Army, who before the war advised the Playwrights' Company in matters of publicity, is being placed on the inactive list after 19 months of service. After a month's vacation he will return to his duties with the Playwrights in time to prepare for Raymond Massey's and Guthrie McClintic's production of "Mr. Tutt," Arthur Train's play in which Mr. Massey will have the leading role.

Billy Rose's intended production of "Henry VIII" has been postponed until the first of the year because of casting difficulties. By January it is expected that Laird Cregar will be free of his movie obligations and can take on the title role, according to the New York Times.

Edward Choate, producer of the Edward Chodorov anti-Nazi drama, "Decision," announces that Mrs. Gridneur Folmer Hansen of Narrviken, Sweden, has purchased the Swedish rights to the play and plans to present it in her country this season.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLC5, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—12:15 p. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.84 meg., 31.1 m.
London—5:50 p. m.—War Review. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:00 p. m.—Comedy based on Venezuelan customs. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—World Affairs: Wickham Steed. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Freedom Forum. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.
Melbourne—10:30 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC4, 15.31 meg., 19.5 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Radio Theater. Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—R. A. F. Coastal Command Band. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Steffi Nossen

Teaching at the conference of the Dancing Teachers Club of Boston, at the Hotel Bradford, Sept. 12-15.

New Ballets for Boston

Of the new works to be presented by Ballet Theater during its engagement at the Opera House, Oct. 2-7, Jerome Robbins' "Fancy Free," smash hit of the New York spring season, is the liveliest.

Boston ballet audiences will remember Mr. Robbins as one of the most interesting of the featured dancers. He was the Spanish lover in "Bluebeard," for example. In the new ballet, his first published work, he is one of three sailors on shore leave, standing outside a street-corner bar. Complications set in when two girls appear, and finally one. The setting is by Oliver Smith, and the score, which shares no small part of the ballet's success, is by Leonard Bernstein.

As danced whole-heartedly in New York by Robbins, Harold Lang, John Kriza, Janet Reed, Muriel Bentley, Shirley Eckl, and Rex Cooper (the bartender), the ballet is all of a piece, a beautifully blended whole.

"Tally-Ho," by Agnes de Mille, bears the fox-hunting cry for its title, but as the program note indicates, it has nothing to do with fox hunting, and "The Frail Quarry" of the sub-title is not a four-legged animal.

The story concerns the eighteenth century smart set in a French country garden in midsummer, where a young wife is tempted by the gayety of the courtiers while her husband pores over his books on the garden bench. There is much of Miss de Mille's characteristic wit in the choreography, clever allusions to the fête champêtre style of thing, and a certain amount of tenderness.

The Watteau-like costumes and setting are by the Motleys, and the music has been arranged and rearranged from Gluck by Paul Nordoff.

The ballet employs a large cast. In New York Miss de Mille danced the young wife, alternating with Janet Reed. Hugh Laing was the bookish husband, and Anton Dolin the roué prince. Among others who distinguished themselves were Miriam Golden and Maria Karnilova as frivolous ladies of the court, and Lucia Chase as a visiting innocent.

M. L.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, September 10

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Fiedler to Be Among Guest Conductors

Arthur Fiedler is announced for the first time as a guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the new season which begins on Oct. 6. Other guest conductors are Georg Szell, Leonard Bernstein, and Dmitri Mitropoulos. Richard Burgin will appear as associate conductor.

Soloists listed are Robert Casadésus, Zino Francescatti, Jascha Heifetz, Witold Malcuzynsky, Gregor Piatigorsky, William Primrose, Ruth Posselt, Jesús María Sanromá, and Pierre Luboshutz, and Genia Nemenoff.

Dr. Koussevitsky will return to Boston at the end of this month to assemble the orchestra for rehearsal. New music of importance to be introduced in the course of the season will be announced shortly, together with music of the standard repertory.

The Boston concerts will include the usual series on 24 Friday afternoons and Saturday evenings. There will be six concerts on Sunday afternoons beginning Oct. 22, six on Monday evenings beginning Nov. 6, and six in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, on Wednesday evenings beginning Oct. 11.

The orchestra will make five visits to Greater New York, five to Providence, and will give two concerts in New Haven and single concerts in New Brunswick, Hartford, Washington, New London, Newark, Worcester, Northampton, Philadelphia and Springfield. A western trip early in December will include concerts in Cleveland, Akron, Toledo, Chicago (two), Milwaukee, and Ann Arbor.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Musicale: recordings.
4:30 p. m.—Novatime; recordings.
4:45 p. m.—South American Soiree.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Music.
5:30 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
5:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
6:45 p. m.—Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 p. m.—Lawrence Welk's Music.
7:15 p. m.—News of the World.
7:30 p. m.—Yankee Yarns.
7:45 p. m.—John Barry, comments.
8:00 p. m.—Music by the Masters.
9:00 p. m.—News; Symphony of Melody.
9:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR-WMTW

3:00 p. m.—to 5 same as WNAC
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m.—to 6:30—Same as WNAC.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Terry's Tunes.
7:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel.
7:45 p. m.—Vincent Lopez' Orch.
8:00 p. m.—to 11 p. m.same as WNAC.
11:15 p. m.—Sign Off.

Columbia; St. Hilaire

Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer

In their new film comedy, "A Woman's Privilege"

The Ferrers and 'Othello'

Uta Hagen and José Ferrer (in private life, Mr. and Mrs. Ferrer), who will be seen again in Boston as Desdemona and Iago in "Othello" at the Shubert beginning Monday, are ambitious to appear on the stage as a team.

That desire dates back to the days when they first met in a Ridgefield, Conn., summer stock company. Both actor and actress had achieved considerable success on Broadway. Miss Hagen was with the Lunts in "The Sea Gull," which the Guild produced in 1938. Mr. Ferrer was in such plays as "Spring Dance," "Brother Rat," "How to Get Tough About It," and "Missouri Legend." Assigned to the romantic leads in a play called "The Latitude of Love," the young people were praised in the Ridgefield press. One comment, that they made a refreshing acting combination, especially pleased them.

Shortly after their return to New York, they were married. For practical reasons they decided to accept individual offers until a script suited to both of them appeared. Mr. Ferrer took a role in "Mamba's Daughters" and shortly thereafter Miss Hagen went into "The Happiest Days." Not having to be on stage until after nine, Mr. Ferrer escorted his actress-wife to the theater each night.

Their next parts gave them their first chance to be in a Broadway show together. It was "Key Largo" with Paul Muni. Then Hiss Hagen retired from the stage temporarily while their child was born, and Broadway found Mr. Ferrer in "Charley's Aunt."

A brief engagement in "Vickie" followed in 1942. About this time Miss Hagen introduced her husband to a friend of hers from "The Sea Gull" days, Margaret Webster, director and authority on Shakespeare. They told Miss Webster about their aims in the theater, and, specifically, that they were looking for a script for the two of them. Miss Webster cast them as Iago and Desdemona. After a brief time on Broadway they were costarred with Paul Robeson, and continued with him in a run which, it is said, has broken all records for a Shakespearean production in this country.

Robert Z. Leonard will direct the M-G-M film, "Week-end at the Waldorf, with Arthur Hornblow as producer.

Dunne-Boyer Comedy Now Under Way

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Hollywood, Calif.

In making the new Charles Boyer-Irene Dunne film, "A Woman's Privilege," Columbia has returned to the mood of its prewar comedies, "The Awful Truth" and "Theodora Goes Wild," in both of which Miss Dunne starred.

The picture is a departure from the dramatic roles in which both stars have been appearing recently. It is, incidentally, their first picture together since they made "Love Affair" some years ago. While it is completely modern, the war does not enter into the story.

Virginia Van Upp, the screen writer, has acted as producer (her third production), and the studio has made this the occasion for removing the prefix "associate" from her title. As a full-fledged producer, she now steers her own productions completely, and with Joan Harrison and Harriet Parsons may be considered one of Hollywood's three women producers.

Mr. Boyer has diversified his activities in pictures, and will do so even more in future. Producer of his own film, "Flesh and Fantasy," he hopes, he says, about the turn of the year to form his own company to produce independently, with release through one of the large distributing companies.

Between now and then, however, he hopes to produce a play for the New York stage. He is reading comedies and dramatic vehicles impartially. All he wants, he says, is a play which will plausibly present him with the accent he has never lost, and which has become almost his trademark.

He has never been in a play on the American stage. He was well known, however, on the French stage before he went into pictures. His last play was "Happiness," in which he appeared with Yvonne Printemps in Paris in 1934.

Mr. Boyer was a discovery of Henri Bernstein, the French playwright, and was for some years coached and presented by the playwright in some of his own plays.

Miss Dunne, for her part, thinks she would like to be in a musical picture, and for this purpose has been reading the script of the old operetta, "Lady in Ermine," which Twentieth Century-Fox owns and may produce.

In the cast with Mr. Boyer and Miss Dunne will be Charles Coburn, Charles Dingle, Mona Freeman, Jerome Courtland, and Elizabeth Patterson. Mr. Dingle has become very popular since he worked in "The Little Foxes." He believes he has now entirely deserted the stage and vaudeville.

Jerome Courtland, of Knoxville, Tenn., is making his screen debut. Miss Freeman, also starting in pictures, has been seen in two previous productions. The picture is being directed by Charles Vidor.

Janet Blair

In "Once Upon a Time," film coming Sunday to the Exeter.

Helen Hayes to Visit 40 Cities With 'Harriet'

Helen Hayes, after 377 performances on Broadway with her portrayal of Harriet Beecher Stowe in "Harriet," will spend this season in a coast-to-coast tour in the play. She will begin her Boston engagement at the Colonial Theater Monday, Oct. 9.

Miss Hayes chose Hartford as her initial stop in the tour, since it was there that Mrs. Stowe passed the last 32 years of her remarkable career. Some 40 cities will be visited between here and San Francisco by June, 1945, in a tour that resembles the memorable one the star made in "Victoria Regina."

"Harriet," after a pre-Broadway testing, opened at Henry Miller's Theater in New York on March 3, 1943. The actress had long wished to play an American counterpart to her English, Scottish, and Egyptian queens in "Victoria Regina," "Mary of Scotland," and "Caesar and Cleopatra," and regarded Harriet Beecher Stowe as a kind of democratic queen of a great movement in this country. Florence Ryerson and Colin Clements submitted a script. Miss Hayes was impressed with their portrait of the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and the play was produced by Gilbert Miller.

'Battle of Paris' Films

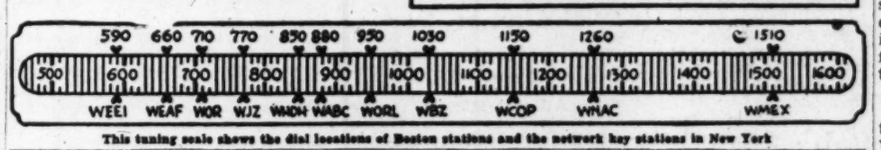
Pictures of the liberation of Paris have been added to the current program at the State and Orpheum. The film, it is said, shows the fighting in the streets between the French irregulars and the Nazis, the arrival of the newly formed French army, the surrender of the Nazi garrisons, the entrance of General De Gaulle, and the civilian celebration of the liberation of the city.

Irene Dunne will play the leading role in "Over 21," Ruth Gordon's play about army wives, when the film version is made by Columbia.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6:30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	"A Woman of America"	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Irish Music
3:15	"Tena and Tim" ..	Hollywood Star Time ..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Yankees baseball game	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots ..	Dramatic sketch	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Cowboy Jamboree ..
3:45	Parade; Songs	Drama; Musical variety	"Right to Happiness"	Yankees baseball game	News service
4:00	8 Bells in Boston:	Popular music; Songs..	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Sports comments ..
4:15	Navy show; Songs	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Yankees baseball game	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
4:30	Victory Gardens ..	Westbrook Van Voorhis	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Victory Gardening ..
4:45	Help Wanted: News	The Western Rambler..	"Young Widder Brown"	Yankees baseball game	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry and the Pirates.	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Dick Stabile's Or.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc.	Easy Rhythms	"We Love and Learn" ..	"Chick Carter"; sketch.	"Rhyme Time" .....
5:30	Notes for Victory ..	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Rhyme Time" .....
5:45	'Inside MGM'; int.	Music; Industrial talk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch ..	News service .....
6:00	News comments ..	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dinner Dance
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Digest; Snapshots	Dinner Dance Music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	Ted Steele; Novatones..	The World's Front Page	March to Victory ....
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news ..	Lou Holtz; Music	Sports of the Day ....
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Ed Wynn's Happy Island	Johnny Mercer's Orch..	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Ella Fitzgerald, songs
7:15	We Who Dream: dr	Orchestra; soloists ..	J. W. Vandercook, news	Parade; Music; Talk...	News service .....
7:30	Friday on B'dway;	"The Lone Ranger";	"Yankee Yarns"	"Quiz of Two Cities" ..	Musical Comedy Songs.
7:45	soloist; orchestra.	western drama	John Barry Comments ..	"Quiz of Two Cities" ..	Joseph Tall: Variety
8:00	"Aldrich Family,"	Ray Henle, news	F. Black's Or.; Lucille	Cecil Brown, news	Joseph Tall: Variety
8:15	with Dickie Jones	"Parker Family"; dr.	Manners; R. Graham	'52 Fridays at 10'	Billy Doolen's Orch.
8:30	"Service to the	Meet Your Navy: music	"The Adventures of the	"Freedom of Opportuni-	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Front"; dr.: News	var. show; Interviews.	Thin Man"; drama	ty"; drama; guests ..	Doug Garron's Music
9:00	"It Pays to Be Ig-	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Waltz Time: F. Munn;	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album: Dvorak:
9:15	norant"; comedy ..	"Gang Busters"; sketch	E. MacGregor; chorus.	"Screen Test"	Symphony No. 1
9:30	Gov Thos E Dewey	Jan Garber's Orch. ...	Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.	Double or Nothing; Quiz	Classical Album: Dvorak:
9:45	Gov Thos E Dewey	Dance orch.; Drama ..	Gov. Thomas E. Dewey	Show; J. R. King, mc	Symphony No. 1
10:00	Moore-Durante Va-	Earl Godwin, news	'Boston Blackie'; drama	Network sports	News service .....
10:15	riety show; orch..	Ted Malone, talk	starring Chester Morris	Network sports	Beyond Victory .....
10:30	Stage Door Canteen	Silver Nocturne	Sports news; Bill Stern	Network sports	Charlie Spivack's Orch.
10:45	Shirley Temple	Silver Nocturne	Network program	Network sports	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam" ..	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch..	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:30	Mildred Bailey &	Fishermen's program..	Music You Want	Cab Calloway's Orch..	Day's End: music ....
11:45	Co.; music; guests	Concert Miniature; News	Music You Want	Cab Calloway's Orch..	Day's End: News ....

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock ..	News; "Dress Parade".	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; Cowboy songs	Newscast	Music; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock ..	News commentator	Saturday Frolic, with	N E Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	The King's Men	H. Lewis; Geo. & Dixie	N E Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup..	News service	Newsreel of the Air ....
8:15	Caroline Cabot ...	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	George & Dixie; News..	Musical Time Table ....
8:30	Victory Notes	Melody Time	News commentator	"Saturday Encores" ...	Musical Time Table ....
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Morning Musical	Encores; Weather	Musical Time Table ....
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue.	"Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk ..	News; "Fune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Help Wanted"; ...	"Breakfast Club"	Edw. McHugh, hymns ..	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Week End Medley ..	"Breakfast Club"	"Tapestry Musical" ...	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time .....
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	"Tapestry Musical" ...	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz; Farm-Home News
10:00	'Youth on Parade';	'Fanne Hurst Presents'	'Smiling Ed McConnell';	News; "Fune Factory"	Musical program ....
10:15	music; drama	drama: "Wrath"	Children's Program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:30	Mary Lee Taylor:	Fishermen's program ..	Babe Ruth, baseball quiz	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45	Homemaking talks ..	Virginia Hauer, songs.	Alex Dreier, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Adele Baller: Stories..
11:00	News; Nila Mack's	The Jesters	First Piano Quartet	News; "Fune Factory"	Children's Bible Hour..
11:15	"Let's Pretend"...	Mayor of Tin Pan Alley	First Piano Quartet	Moment Musicals	Children's Bible Hour..
11:30	"Rations"; Billie	Legion Auxiliary; Songs	Melody Roundup; Va-	Yankee Roundup; Sports	Mystery Melody ....
11:45	Burke; guests	At Express Music	riety show; A. Devine	Yankee House Party	Nity service .....
12:00	Theater of Today:	"What's Cooking?"; Va-	News; Marvin Behrens.	Francis Cronin, console	"Noonday Potpourri"
12:15	Barbara O'Neil	riety show; Music pgm	Consumer Time	News service	"Potpourri"; News ....
12:30	Stars Over Holly-	Farm and Home Makers	Everything for the Girls	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music..
12:45	wood: Roger Pryor	Farm and Home Makers	Variety show; guests	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music..
1:00	Grand Central Sta-	Spotlight on Youth	"Adventure Ahead"; dr.	Studio speaker	Italian melodies ....
1:15	tion: dr.; Talk ..	Spotlight on Youth	'Tooth for Paul Revere'	Billy Rogers' Orch....	"Kick Comga" .....
1:30	Country Journal ..	"Memory Lane Ballads"	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Vincent Lopez' Orch....	"Parade of Bands" ....
1:45	Country Journal ..	Fishermen's program ..	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch....	Parade of Bands; News
2:00	Of Men and Books	John Metcalf's Hymnal.	"Musicana"	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Dance Lineup .....
2:15	Natural Science ..	American Red Cross ...	"Musicana"	Yankees baseball game	Dance Lineup; Sports..
2:30	News service	Radio Pulse	Weekend Function	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Sports program .....
2:45	Across Caribbean ..	Newscast	Weekend Function	Yankees baseball game	Music and News .....
3:00	Victory F. O. B.:	News; "21 Stars"; Army	Weekend Function	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Pepper Shaker .....
3:15	speaker; music	show; music; dr.; gats.	Weekend Function	Yankees baseball game	News service .....
3:30	Visiting Hour: g'st	"ABC's of OPA"	Music on Display	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Cowboy Jamboree ....
3:45	stars: music; dr..	Music program	Music on Display	Yankees baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree ....
4:00	Melody in the Sky.	WAVE Variety Program.	Adventures in Research	Bob Strong's Orch.	Louis Armstrong's Or..
4:15	Melody; News	"Music in Review"	Barbara and the Boys..	Air Lane '1710	Bobby Byrne' Orch. ..
4:30	Sports comments ..	Horace Heidt's Orch. ..	Sports comments	Musical Roundup	Russ Morgan's Orch. ..
4:45	London Report	Horace Heidt's Orch..	Rhythm Workshop	Musical Roundup	Henry Mudeller's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	News; Josef Stopak's	"Your America"; Lee	Navy Bulletin Board:	Sports comments ....
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc ..	Concert Orch.; guest,	Kapp, cond.; guests ..	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
5:30	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Earl Wild, pianist	"Story to Order"	Les Castle's Orch.	Cab Calloway's Orch..
5:45	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Nancy Martin, songs ..	"Starring Curt Massey"	Les Castle's Orch.	News service .....
6:00	Page One: News ..	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music ..
6:15	People's Platform ..	Newscast	"Youth Rally"; speaker	Digest; Snapshots	Dance music .....
6:30	Unemployment ...	Soldiers With Wings ..	Sports Roundup	Something for the Girls	March to Victory ....
6:45	World Today News ..	Soldiers With Wings ..	Gov. Saltonstall; School	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day ....
7:00	Lionel Barrymore:	Baseball scores; Music	"They Call Me Joe"; dr.	"American Eagle in	Judy Garland, songs ..
7:15	"Mayor of Town" ..	Leland Stowe, comment	Silvio Constantino	Britain"; interviews	News service .....
7:30	"Around the World,"	Salon Music	"Cherry Queen"; drama.	"Confidentially Yours"	Musical comedy songs.
7:45	"Industrial Rela-	Salon Music	"Merry Queen"; drama.	Jack Bundy's Orch.	Billy Dealer's Orch. ..
8:00	Kenny Baker Shows	Early Am. Dance Music	Rudy Valbee Show; Edith	Frank Sinatior, news...	Religious program ....
8:15	Jeannette M'Don'd	Early Am. Dance Music	Gwynn; Ing. Bergman.	Bob Stanley's Orch. ..	Religious program ....
8:30	"Inner Sanctum";	Gilbert & Sullivan Fes-	Truth or Consequences;	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Tommy Carr's Orch. ..
8:45	Mystery dr.; News	tival: "Patience"; se-	Ralph Edwards, m. c.	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Royal Light Quartet ..
9:00	'Your Hit Parade';	lists; chorus; Josef	National Barn Dance:	Geo. Gershwin; drama-	Glenn Miller Album; Ser-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Stopak, conductor	variety; Joe Kelly, mc	music; Harry Sukman,	vicemen's Caravan ..
9:30	Or.; F. Sinatra	Jimmy Jay's Orch.	"Can't You Top This";	pianist; B. Schmidt,	Glenn Miller Album; Ser-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Quiz	comedy; songs; orch. ..	Elisabeth Mullner; or	vicemen's Caravan ..
10:00	Serenade"; music	Our Lombarde's Or. in	Patsy Kelly; Barry	E. A. Gunnison, news..	News service .....
10:15	Sammy Kaye' Or.	Musical Autographs ..	Wood, mc.; Ike Chase	Dick Kuhn's Orch.	Al Donahue's Orch. ..
10:30	Gov. John Bricker	Gov. John W. Bricker..	Gov. John W. Bricker..	Gov. John W. Bricker..	Duke Ellington's Or..
10:45	Gov. John Bricker	Gov. John W. Bricker..	Gov. John W. Bricker..	Gov. John W. Bricker..	Shep Field's Orch. ..
11:00	News; Weather ...	Newscast	Weather; Of the Record	News service	Jan Garber's Orch. ..
11:15	"Unrationed Jam" ..	Lawrence Welk's Orch ..	News; E. N. Eddy, news	George Berner's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch. ..
11:30	Dean Hudson's Or.	Fishermen's program ..	"I Gotcha the Woos";	Ben Bernie's Orch.	Day's End: music ....
11:45	Dean Hudson's Or.	Concert in Miniature ..	AAFTC Band; drama..	"Miss America"; contest	Day's End: News ....

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Life with Father," by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Plymouth—"Wallflower," by Mary Orr and Reginald Denham. Featuring Betty Blythe, Frank McNellis, Sonya Stokowski. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.
Shubert—"Down to Miami," by Conrad Westervelt. Presented by Edgar MacGregor. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last three times.)

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Come Be My Love," by Edward Caulfield. Starring Walter Hampden. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Dance Orchestra

Totem Pole, Norumbega Park, Auburndale—Dancing tonight.

Music

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—Concert by the Albeneri Trio. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshal. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. News and short films. 2, 5, 8.
Fenway—"Double Indemnity," Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck, Edward G. Robinson. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:20. "Three Little Sisters," Mary Lee, Ruth Terry, Cheryl Walker. 1:35, 4:55, 8.
Keith Memorial—"Christmas Holiday," Deanna Durbin, Gene Kelly. 10:38 a. m., 1:25, 4:12, 6:59, 9:56. "A Girl in the Case," Edmund Lowe. 9:30 a. m., 12:18, 3:05, 5:52, 8:39.
Kenmore—"Reap the Wild Wind," 2:20, 5:42, 9:04. "Slightly Terrific," Leon Errol, Anne Rooney. 1:10, 4:32, 7:54.
Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.
Metropolitan—"Crime by Night," Jane Wyman, Jerome Cowan. 10 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 8. "I love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:35.
Modern—"Take It Big," Jack Haley, Harliard. 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8. "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:28.
Orpheum: "Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn, Walter Huston. 9:55 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:30, 9:25.
Paramount: "Double Indemnity," Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck, Edward G. Robinson. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:15. "Three Little Sisters," Mary Lee, Ruth Terry, Cheryl Walker. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.
RKO-Boston: "Moonlight and Cactus," Andrews Sisters. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 8, 10:20. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:30, 6:30, 9:15.
Scollay—"Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. "Man From Down Under," Michael O'Shea, Anne Shirley. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05.
State: "Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn, Walter Huston. 12:05, 3:15, 6:20, 9:30.
South Station Theater—"Fortress Japan," "Easy Life," "Passing Parade," "Co-ed Sports," "Pete Smith's Barbe-cue," "Film Vodvil," "Desert Wonderland," "Girls, Girls, Girls," latest cartoons and other shorts.
Telepix—"Japan," "Ping Pong," "Rodeo," "Easy Life," "World News," cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to 12 p. m.
Uptown—"The Eye of St. Mark," Michael O'Shea, Anne Baxter. 2:40, 6, 9:20. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon. 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.
Washington Street Olympia—"Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:40. "Man From Frisco," Michael O'Shea, Anne Shirley. 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, E. Williams. "Leave It to the Irish," James Dunn, Wanda McKay. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell, Linda Darnell. "Nine Girls," Ann Harding. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Cobra Woman," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. "This is the Life," Donald O'Connor.
Regent: "Rationing," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. "The Contender," Eileen Judge. B. Crabbe.
BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. Pardon My Rhythm," Gloria Jean. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Cobra Woman," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Heavenly Body," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 1:30, 7:30.
BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Cobra Woman," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. 2, 4:45, 7:55, 10:25. "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell, Linda Darnell.
Coolidge Corner: "Eve of St. Mark," Anne Baxter, Michael O'Shea. "Ladies of Washington," Ronald Graham.
Cleveland Circle: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Carole Landis, Martha Ray. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, E. Williams. "Ladies of Washington," R. Graham, T. Marshall. 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson. "Falcon Out West," Tom Conway, Barbara Hale. 2, 8.
University: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. 2:50, 6:05, 9:30. "Seven Days Ashore," Wally Brown, Gordon Oliver. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Cobra Woman," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. 3:29, 7, 9:30. "Her Primitive Man," Louise Allbritton. 2:08, 8:12.
Park: "Shine on Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan. "Two-Man Submarine," Tom Neal, Ann Savage.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant. "Stars on Parade," Larry Parks. 1:30, 7:45.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne. "Take It Big," Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, June Allyson. 3, 8:45. "March of Time, Back Door to Tokyo." Selected Short Subjects.
MALDEN—Granada: "And the Angels Sing," Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray. "Secrets of Scotland Yard," Edgar Barrier.
**

Allies Cross Moselle at Three Points—Russians Cross Balkans

Continued from Page 1

Liege and Metz in new advances, field dispatches said.

Completing the picture of menace to Hitler's Reich, Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's northbound Seventh Army stabbed to within 50 miles of the Belfort Gap pathway into southwestern Germany.

The Germans, stiffening in apparent desperation along the whole buffer front before the Siegfried Line and the Rhine, were putting up their fiercest fight since Normandy along the Moselle River, where Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army, battling into Metz, was only 20 miles from the West Wall.

Supreme Headquarters announced that patrols which had slugged their way into Nancy on General Patton's right flank had been forced to withdraw. However, the American clung firmly to Toul, 11 miles to the west.

The British Second Army crossed the Albert Canal near Beeringen, 27 miles northeast of Leuven (Louvain) and smashed on five miles to the area of Bourg-Leopold, 40 miles east of Antwerp and about 25 miles from the German border due eastward.

Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army captured Huy on the Meuse, after a new crossing of the stream in that area 18 miles northeast of Namur, then drove on almost 15 miles to the vicinity of Liege, 23 miles from the border and 25 from Aachen, German re-

Nazi 'Chums' Desert Quislings in Belgium

By the Associated Press

Chimay, Belgium, Sept. 8

Belgium's "White Army"—patriots who have resisted the Germans during four years of occupation—has come out of hiding to help Allied armies drive the enemy from Belgian soil. And they are dealing out justice to the Rexist Quislings who collaborated with the enemy.

Leon Degrelle, outstanding Belgian Quisling, is reported to have escaped into Germany, but there are many satellites left behind to face the wrath of their own people. When the crisis came they found their Nazi friends would not even bother to give them transportation to the comparative security of Germany.

sort and the seat of Charlemagne's Empire.

It was noteworthy that neither of these thrusts—one across the Albert Canal, World War I defense line, and the other deeply into Belgium's greatest fort triangle—encountered more than medium resistance and no massive fortified positions.

This seemed to substantiate reports current weeks ago that the Germans had depleted much of their defense system in the Low Countries by transferring their guns to the now-lost Atlantic Wall.

South of the Liege-Namur sector the First Army was across the Meuse River almost its whole length. These advances bulged steadily into the Ardennes Forest toward Luxemburg. Latest reports placed the Americans half way across the forest region in the area of the captured villages of Louette-St. Pierre and Bievre, midway between Givet and Sedan.

One dispatch said the American Third Army was moving steadily across the Moselle River below Metz, although heavy German fire made progress slow and costly.

"An indication that the Germans are using all available forces in the Moselle Basin defense is the fact that Nazi officers from six different divisions have been captured in the United States bridgehead area south of Metz," the correspondent wrote.

The Germans were hitting back with all their might, keeping up the drumming artillery fire which earlier forced abandonment of a bridgehead at Pont-à-Mousson, the Third Army's first setback since the Normandy breakthrough.

Germans Driven Out of Sedan

An official announcement said the enemy had been cleared entirely from the French fortress city of Sedan. A sizable German garrison had been pocketed there for nearly a week.

There was no news of the British spearhead long reported in the Netherlands, but in Belgium and along the French Channel Coast, British, Canadian, and Polish forces continued their steady mop-up of isolated German forces.

Around Boulogne and Calais and inland from Dunkerque the clean-up was moving into its final stage. The net was drawn tighter around Boulogne and Calais. The Paris Radio said Canadian advance units had pushed within half a mile of Dunkerque, but this was not confirmed.

Strong Canadian tank and infantry forces reached Dixmude, 15 miles south of Ostend and 20 miles east of Dunkerque in a 35-mile advance from St. Omer.

On the Canadians' right, Polish armor and infantry pushed northeast 20 miles from Ypres through Roulers to the outskirts of Thielt, 15 miles west of Gent and 15 miles southeast of Bruges.

Southern France:

Americans Battle Nazi Rear Guards

American troops of the Seventh Army, pushing into Besançon in southern France after a swift advance from Arbois, were engaged in heavy fighting with Nazi forces attempting to cover the retreat of battered Nineteenth Army remnants fleeing toward the Belfort Gap 50 miles to the northwest.

The Gap—situated in the lowlands between the Vosges Range and the Swiss border at the lower tip of the Siegfried Line—is the sole area where there are no mountains to block the Seventh Army's entrance to the Reich.

The Americans penetrated into the western, southern, and eastern sections of Besançon following a series of sharp fights with substantial forces of Germans employing machine guns, mortars, and tanks in the first real resistance encountered on the southern French front in several days.

There was no official confirmation of reports from abroad that elements of the Seventh Army had linked up with Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army to the north. At last reports they were about 50 miles apart.

West of Besançon, Allied forward elements breached the Nazi defense line set up along the Loue River south of the Forêt de Chaux between the village of Paray and Quigey, about 20 miles to the east, and penetrated into the forest.

Meanwhile, between Besançon and the Swiss border, French troops overcame heavy resistance near Le Valdahon southeast of Besançon and continued their advance. The French occupied Pontarlier in the Jura foothills after stiff street fighting.

French forces sweeping up the Saône Valley on the west flank of the Allied advance made substantial progress after running into stiff opposition north of Chalon-sur-Saône.

Italy:

Slight Gains Made by Allies

Eighth Army tanks and infantry fought forward another mile on the Adriatic coast Sept. 7 and reached the banks of the Marano River, only four miles from Rimini, but 12 miles inland the Germans, counterattacking fiercely with tanks, brought the Allied offensive to a standstill, Allied headquarters in Rome said.

Near the other end of the Italian front, American troops, who have completed a year of combat on the Italian mainland, advanced to within two miles of Pistoia, the last important city south of the Gothic Line remaining in enemy hands.

Air Over Europe:

Heavy Bombers Blast Nazi Installations

Almost 2,000 American and British heavy bombers attacked installations in southwest Germany and the besieged Nazi garrison at Le Havre.

American bombers were accompanied by 500 Mustang fighters and battered chemical and oil plants at Ludwigshafen in the Siegfried Line zone, an ordnance depot at Kastel, near Mainz, and an armored car plant at Gustavsburg, southwest of Frankfurt.

All the objectives were in the upper Rhineland opposite Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's American Third Army, massing in the Moselle River Basin for a drive into the German fortifications.

The weather was the best in several days, and the bombers were able to see their targets, except at Ludwigshafen, where clouds were banked.

Eastern Front:

Russians Drive Across Balkans

The Red Army slashed through the Balkans in a three-pronged drive which promised to smash Hitler's fast-weakening hold on that vital area and trap thousands of his troops by cutting all communications with the homeland.

Advanced Russian units moved west toward a juncture with the forces of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) and Allied troops in Yugoslavia, while others advanced steadily toward the important road and communications center of Sibiu in Transylvania.

Official sources were silent on military operations against Bulgaria, and there was no indication of any response to Bulgarian pleas for an armistice.

A German report said Russian troops fanning out across Bulgaria in a drive toward the Aegean Sea had reached the area of Demotika, inside Greece on the Turkish frontier.

The objective of the Balkan drive is to erect a steel wall from the Black Sea to the Dalmatian Coast and pocket all the Germans in Greece, Bulgaria and Albania.

In Poland, Red Army forces edged forward northeast of Warsaw toward the southern border of East Prussia, fighting against unusually stiff German resistance that included large forces of tanks and self-propelled guns.

Balkans:

Main German Escape Lines Cut

All main German escape and supply lines from Vienna and Budapest to Bulgaria and Greece are impassable, the United States 15th Air Force announced in Rome, while American bombers and fighters struck anew at railways and airdromes in Yugoslavia.

Previously it had been announced that all rail routes along which the Germans are attempting to evacuate troops from Greece into Serbia and thence into Hungary have been destroyed and Yugoslavia's whole rail system is so devastated that organized resistance to the Russian thrust to the Adriatic from Romania will be impossible.

"At the same time a barrier has, in effect, been laid across the Balkans from the coast to Romania to prevent the possibility of any planned retreat back into Germany," said an official announcement.

Rail traffic at present is impossible from Greece to Belgrade, from Belgrade to Ljubljana, from Sarajevo to Uzice, from Bihac to Sunja, from Karlov to Zagreb and from Fiume to Zagreb, the announcement said.

Closing of these lines was attributed jointly to Allied air onslaughts and demolitions by Yugoslav Partisans.

In contrast with the speed and skill, which the Germans showed in the past in repairing rail lines, the enemy has done virtually nothing to patch up the most recent devastation of his communications, the report said.

Meantime, allied land troops which began an invasion of Yugoslavia a week ago, penetrating that country from the Adriatic Sea on the west, are co-operating with Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) and are striking toward a junction with the Red Army thrusting from the east along the Romainian frontier.

By a Staff Artist

Steel Wall Isolates Germans in Balkans

Black arrows in Poland, Romania, and Transylvania show where Russian offensives are grinding forward. Broken arrow through Bulgaria indicates possible course of a Russian push reported by the Germans, but not confirmed as yet by Moscow. Arrow at left in Yugoslavia indicates where Allied forces from Italy may have landed for their push for a union with Marshal Tito's Partisans and Russian troops ferrying across the Danube from Romania. The exact location of these Allied invaders is not known. Arrow at right in Yugoslavia shows approximate position of Partisans moving toward a junction with the Russians. Crosses show where Allied air power has smashed Nazi escape rail lines.

Pacific:

Palau Hit Hard By U. S. Bombers

Disclosure of a teamwork blast at Palau, "the Japanese Singapore," by Central Pacific aircraft carriers and Southwest Pacific big bombers swung the battle for the Philippine approaches to the east, now that enemy defenses to the south have been largely caved in.

Palau, whose anchorage can accommodate a huge fleet within 550 miles of the Philippines, was swarmed on Sept. 5 by fighter planes from flat tops, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported.

The carrier task forces, making their first announced appearance in those waters since Guam, 900 miles to the northeast, was reconquered Aug. 9, encountered neither air nor naval opposition.

In a communiqué Gen. Douglas MacArthur filled out the assault picture, announcing his Liberators in a co-ordinated attack spread 90 tons of bombs over airdrome runways without encountering an enemy plane.

Manchuria:

A new Superfortress raid on the Japanese arsenal of Manchuria was announced by the 20th Bomber Command, and the Tokyo Radio reported more than 100 planes had taken part.

The United States Army announcement said only that "important industrial targets in Japanese-dominated Manchuria" were the prey of the B-29's.

Tokyo quoted a Japanese Army communiqué as saying:

"China-based United States Air Forces raided Anshan and Penhsihu about 1:30 p. m. today with more than 100 planes. At least three enemy raiders were shot down. Some damage was caused on the ground."

China:

The American air base of Lingling has been lost to five Japanese divisions pressing forward in southern Hunan Province, the Chinese Command announced.

A Domei radiocast from Tokyo declared Lingling, 75 miles southwest of Hengyang and 12 miles from the Kwangsi border, was completely occupied by Japanese forces on Sept. 7.

The Japanese left wing based at Leiyang, Canton-Hankow railroad town 30 miles south of Hengyang, at last reports was striking west and only 12 miles from Lingling.

Germany Facing Disaster: Will Nazis Fight After Defeat?

Continued from Page 1

manders, without ever surrendering as a political unit.

Once the western Allies are far enough in Germany that the central government can pretend to have lost control of the remaining territories of the Reich, conditions would be ideal for the proclamation of a state of chaos, in which every German army group allegedly would become master of its own decisions.

Thus the German generals could manage to let Americans and British reach their capital, while the Russians, still held up by crack reserves, eventually would get to Berlin only thanks to the efforts of their western Allies.

The evacuation of Antwerp seems to confirm such strategy. Whatever the motives for the German withdrawal from this great port and fortress, without seriously attempting to destroy its extensive dock and harbor installations, it does not appear probable that the officers in command so acted because they had given up hope.

Antwerp is too important and too close to the Ruhr for its defense to have been entrusted to irresponsible officers. The announcement of the imminent arrival of the Allies by Nazi Elite Guard Leader Hans Friedrich, on the Brussels radio, on Sept. 1, points, indeed, to a deliberate maneuver, even though the withdrawal from Antwerp does not square with the determined defense of Brest.

In defeat, the Germans may adopt many contradictory tactics which reflect the confusion into which they have been thrown and the tension between diehard Nazis and prospective survivors. Fear of the Russians, however, is no doubt paramount in German thought, and the appeals of the Free German Von Seydlitz-Paulus Committee in Moscow so far have not been able to dispel it.

German defenses in Poland, unfortunately, are favored by conditions independent of the military prowess of the Soviet armies and the ingenuity of their commanders. The Russians, west of the Vistula, are up against a formidable problem of transportation.

As long as the Germans do not follow the example of the Romanians and surrender their transport material, Soviet engineers have to adapt the German railroad system to the requirements of their own rolling stock, which is broader and higher than that in the rest of Europe—quite apart from the necessity of broadening the standard gauge.

While the Allies can bring up fuel for their motor vehicles by sea, the Russians have to supply their fleet of trucks by land over distances more than half as great as that from New Jersey to Cherbourg.

The Russians still may succeed in breaking through to Berlin, Silesia, and Königsberg, but there can be no doubt that the transportation factor as well as political considerations in the German camp are even now influencing the course of operations. These political considerations are not without relation to happenings in 1918.

Just as in 1918, most Germans find it difficult to understand that they have lost the war as long as their armies fight on foreign soil. At that time, the men who negotiated the armistice were branded as traitors and attacked by terrorists on the ground that they had stabbed the German army in the back. Today, the Nazis, as well as their opponents in the Reich, are interested in opening the eyes of the German people—the former in the hope of arousing their followers to a last desperate effort, the latter in order to place the responsibility for defeat squarely on the shoulders of Hitler and his gang.

Another political factor which recalls the end of the Kaiser's Reich is the obvious desire of the German leaders, who know that the game is up, to deliver their people into the hands of those from whom they can expect the most generous treatment. Just as in 1918, the Germans tried to negotiate with President Wilson, rather than with the irate French and British, they would prefer this time to see their country occupied and their men taken prisoner by American and British troops, rather than by Russians.

Americans and British have been spared the horrors of German occupation; their political thinking still is guided by the fundamentals of international agreements drafted at a time when the last vestiges of chivalry and humane conduct had not yet been sacrificed to the moloch of totalitarian terrorism.

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New Honolulu Airport Opens Pacific Gate

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, Sept. 8—Honolulu's John Rogers Airport has been converted into what is said to be the largest combined seaplane and airplane base in the world.

Due to the lifting of security restrictions here, this fact now can be reported for the first time.

Operating for several months principally for military purposes, Rogers Airport now is handling several hundred passengers daily, and in the current month probably will ship more than 1,000,000 pounds of air freight to front-line bases.

Huge Field Developed

Touring this remarkable engineering achievement, undoubtedly one of the greatest of its kind in the world, I drove for more than one-half hour down asphalt roads bounded on either side by land and water runways.

Work on the present enlargements began before December, 1941, were interrupted by the Pearl Harbor bombardment, and were resumed in the fall of 1942. Thousands of Seabees, Army engineers, and civilian workers have, at various times, been engaged in the job of reclaiming and deepening the ponds for seaplane runways and pumping millions of cubic feet of gray-brown "muck" to make runway foundations.

I drove past barracks, an open-air theater, mess halls, waiting rooms, and a 24-hour lunch room for passengers. Special attention was called to "nose hangars," said to be the first of their kind in the world. They are two-story wooden buildings with roofs which extend out far enough to shelter plane noses and the men working on them. In addition to these, there are several prefabricated steel emergency repair shops.

Services Share Airport Use

The Naval Air Transport Service, Army Transport Command, Ferry Service, Hawaiian Air Lines, an inter-island air service, and an Army troop transport service are at present sharing the generous facilities of Rogers Airport.

As the Pacific war extends, the runways and seaways will carry more and more traffic. The end of the European war is expected to bring particular intensification of activity, as this is the Pacific's major plane feeding point. At present, in addition to all other functions, Rogers Airport handles supplies for the entire organization throughout the Pacific, excluding Alaska and the Aleutians area.

Since this was a project of the Territory of Hawaii before the war, Rogers Airport will revert to territorial ownership when hostilities cease. Then it is expected the number of passengers daily will increase from hundreds to thousands.

Lively bidding recently by big air and shipping lines with special excursion fares between Hawaii and the mainland indicates the volume of traffic expected to pass through this vital Pacific gateway.

Named for a Navy commander who first flew across the Pacific a number of years ago, the airport now is almost exclusively engaged in essential war traffic. Commander of the air station is Capt. David Sinton Ingalls, the Navy's only ace of World War I and Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air in former President Hoover's Cabinet.

Window Shopping in France

Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps

United States Army Nurses Pause in Sens

Two United States Army nurses do some window shopping in Sens, France, where shops are getting back to normalcy after the arrival of the Allied forces.

Allies to Blast Siegfried Line in Full Strength

Continued from Page 1

on D-Day, replacing the mines, barbed wire, and guns which were lifted in 1940 when the victorious battle of France seemed to end the threat to Germany.

Front-line reports indicate that they are deploying troops before the line as well as behind it—troops which aren't high in morale, but are expected to fight hard, and are showing no signs of collapse.

Allied columns are poising for a blow at the Siegfried defenses. Every indication is that when the Americans strike, it will be a devastating blow intended to carry through the German defense system.

Asked regarding Allied intentions, a high officer of the SHAEF responded, "Are we going to break the Siegfried Line? Of course we're going to."

This untried defensive system is certainly going to cause the Allies trouble; it will require a major assault, but it won't stop them, because no defense manned with the troops and weapons Germany has been able to salvage from this year's holocausts could possibly hold the surge of armor, airplanes, and infantry the Allies are mobilizing.

In the experts' view the Siegfried Line, stretching 400 miles on Germany's frontier from Holland to Switzerland, won't stem the Allied tide because Germany lacks the resources to mount the successful counterattack which is implicit in defense in depth strategy on which the Line relies. The most ordinary infantry, even the demoralized remnants of the German Seventh and Fifteenth Armies, can man its pillboxes and artillery stations.

However, unlike the brittle Maginot Line, the Siegfried defense concept expects that an attacking force will penetrate its defenses somewhat, but likewise expects a counterattack will drive out and defeat the Allies. For this crucial counterattack the Germans must have powerful, high-morale, and superbly equipped troops; it is doubtful if they have any such troops left in the Reich.

Wherever possible, the defeated German forces are streaming back through France and Belgium, and front-line reports indicate that the Germans may attempt a last-ditch defense before retiring behind the wire and concrete of the Line itself.

When the Yanks drive past this outer guard, they will encounter a system of defense in depth which, according to the high SHAEF officer, has certain advantages even over the Atlantic Wall.

Firstly, it was built when Germany was affluent and had time and money to build the best possible concrete emplacements and plan carefully, unlike the case with the West Wall.

Secondly, the years since completion in 1940, have allowed the grass to overgrow redoubts and effected a perfect camouflage.

Conversely the Line possesses serious defects: In the first place, the entire system was constructed with the offensive power as known in 1940 in mind.

Increased artillery fire power, thicker tank skins, greater penetration of aerial bombing have outmoded some of the defenses as existed in 1940. It isn't believed that the Germans have been able to correct these defects since D-Day.

In one-two-three order advancing forces would meet these Siegfried defenses: First, tank obstacles including the Rhine River barrier, second, barbed wire and mines which have doubtless been replaced since the 1940 lifting, and, third, the skillfully laid-out pillboxes possessing enfilading fire.

Behind these lie heavy artillery, concrete shelters for ammunition and reserves—but what about these crucial troop reserves?

In 1940 the Germans assigned 10 divisions to man the line, but portions opposite neutral Belgium and Luxemburg were less well-fortified and less adequately manned.

One military estimate today indicates that any successful defense of the line would require dozens of first-class divisions and SS troops besides the normal complement of fortress troops, and 10 per cent of these divisions should be armored for counter-attack.

Obviously, since the latest disasters on both the western and eastern fronts Germany hasn't any such available reserves, nor will they be found in Norway or elsewhere.

Moreover, once the reserves and fortress troops are under attack by Allied air forces, there will be no chance for shifting from one sector to another—the movement under which German strategists relied when planning defense covering the entire 400-mile battle front.

Finally, there is the matter of the morale of the German High Command. Knowing what has already happened to their West Wall and all their plans for defense in France, and knowing, too, that the Allies are far ahead of where they should be by the gloomiest Nazi calculations, the German Siegfried Commander as well as his troops are bound to have a defeatist frame of mind.

German Resistance Provides Time to Repair Defenses

Continued from Page 1

able to concentrate troops in any one sector with safety.

Differing from Russia is the fact that Allied air power is so overwhelming that the Germans will have even less chance of shifting reserves without disastrous losses. It is also possible that Allied superiority in manpower and weapons is such that they can drive ahead at several points simultaneously.

Keeping Germans Split

Meanwhile, the British and Americans are not forgetting the job of keeping the Wehrmacht man-starved by preventing disorganized remnants of the German forces in France from escaping to the Reich.

Front-line dispatches report the speed of the race in which German remnants are seeking to reach the Siegfried Line by way of the flank by French colonial troops and on the other by the Allies with American armor in the center. This possibly may develop into a hotly contested battle.

On the Belgian line of retreat, little evidence is reported today indicating any German movement into Holland or a marshaling of forces there.

Little Respite for Germany

Mosquito pilots flying north from Gent and Antwerp show negligible enemy movement in that area.

Prisoners totalling several thousand daily are giving themselves up to the Allies overrunning the last corners of Belgium. Few Germans have been able to run the gantlet safely back from this sector to the Reich.

While the building up of supplies is continuing where Allied might faces the east, the Germans are being given little respite. More American forces have pushed across the Meuse south of Namur, which is firmly held, using engineer-built bridges, and General Patton's Army has crossed the Moselle below Nancy in the face of fierce artillery fire, as the Germans try hard to keep it away from the eastern bank, using artillery and lobbing mortar shells.

This is the tough nature of the fighting expected from now until the Siegfried Line is reached and breached or outflanked. Air forces will do all possible to soften the enemy for the struggle ahead, bombing supply depots, transport and armies themselves.

The encouraging fact is that this may be the last great battle of the western war. It is anticipated that the Germans will fight desperately until the defense is broken and the Reich's frontiers actually crossed. Then anything might happen—politically or militarily.

France Hopes to Aid in Pacific

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—France has told the United States it would like to contribute forces for the Battle of the Pacific.

Two important question involved from the French viewpoint are the status of French Indo-China and other French possessions in the Pacific and Lend-Lease after the defeat of Germany.

France is determined to retain these colonies, and American policy appears in support of this view.

The United States is now completing a draft of a Lend-Lease agreement to be negotiated with Gen. Charles de Gaulle's National Committee, but actual talks have not yet begun.

The draft is similar to agreements signed with other United Nations. The only Lend-Lease arrangements with the French so far are an agreement signed with General de Gaulle in 1941 covering French colonies outside of Africa and a modus vivendi written last year on French North and West Africa.

Midwest Farm Support Expected for Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—James G. Patton, President of the National Farmers Union, predicted today that the same Midwest farm groups which supported President Roosevelt in 1936 and 1940 will be for him again this November.

SPORTSTERS by SANDLER OF BOSTON

HIT THE TRAIL in high-geared SPORTSTERS, the run-abouts with an affinity for school, work or fun. Staunch and sturdy yet so flexible underfoot . . . the smoothest running mates that ever roamed a campus.

At Better Stores Everywhere

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EST. 1880

Manufacturers of Active Shoes for Young America

Lieut. [redacted] of Harrisburg, Pa., spotted two Germans in a hedge . . . who told us they had been left as outpost guards for an ammunition dump a couple of miles ahead.
In less than a minute, 76-mm. shells of our tank destroyers were whistling overhead and there was a tremendous explosion and a plume of smoke marked the end of the dump.
. . . at Ormes, we ran into shellfire from 88's dug in on the other side of the town. Our marvellous 76-mm. tank destroyer guns went to work and in half an hour wiped them out.—From a battlefront dispatch by war correspondent, Donald Mackenzie, to the New York News, dateline Mackenzie, the U. S. 3rd Army at Orleans, Aug. 18 (Delayed).
THE HELLCAT'S OUT OF THE BAG!
Now it can be told. The Hellcats are in action.
The Army calls them 76-mm. Gun Motor Carriages—designation M-18. But to Buick men who designed and built them in cooperation with Army Ordnance—and to Tank Destroyer Command forces who fight in them—they're Hellcats.
The name fits. They are tank-killers with the pace of a panther and the lethal strike of the king cobra.
They're so fast they run rings around anything but their brothers, and they master obstacles that stop other vehicles cold.
They can split an enemy tank at several miles—and thanks to springing born of Buick's work on your car, they can romp down roads at passenger car speeds. And now they're on the prowl.
It has been twenty-odd months since we started work on these sluggers as answers to the vaunted Tiger tank. Twenty-odd months of designing, building, testing, perfecting.
More than a year ago they went into production, and several months ago we knew they were on their way, in quantities, to undisclosed battlefields.
They have shown what they can do there. They've added their force to the Great Effort—and because of them, American men have had benefit of a harder-hitting weapon against tanks, pill-boxes, strong points and machine-gun nests.
We're mighty glad that's so. Not just because this is a Buick baby. But because it's a good American weapon, built in our way, for use of our own kind.
More power to it, say we—and to those gallant men in uniform for whom we sweated it out!
Buick will be glad to furnish, without cost, a full-color reprint of this advertisement to those interested in this important new weapon. Write to Buick Motor Division, Flint 2, Michigan.
WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT BUICK WILL BUILD THEM
YOU LEND A HAND WHEN YOU LEND YOUR DOLLARS ★ INVEST IN MORE WAR BONDS
The Army-Navy "E" proudly flies over all Buick plants.
BUICK BUILDS THE HELLCAT
BUICK DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS
Every Sunday Afternoon—GENERAL MOTORS SYMPHONY OF THE AIR—NBC Network

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Harold E. Harter, *Manager*

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European Plan
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HOTEL **GREYSTONE** 91st Street and Broadway — The Smart Uptown Residence
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Fall . . . in Vermont . . . is the time to find zestful rest from business cares. Enjoy the September-October foliage season outdoors; warmth, good food, choice friends within. Folder. A. O. Jones, Mgr., or "Ask Mr. Foster."
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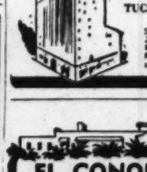

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FIREPROOF
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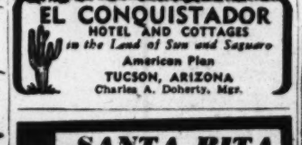

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in the Land of Sun and Saguaro
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Back the Attack *with* **MORE War Bonds**

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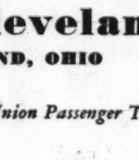
MAKE IT YOUR BOSTON ADDRESS



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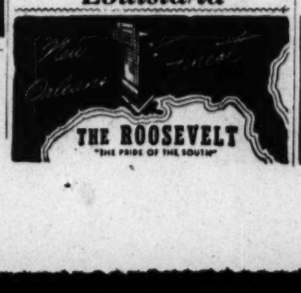


THE ROOSEVELT
"THE PRIDE OF THE SOUTH"

Rail Travelers To Enjoy New Car Comforts

Along the Rails

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Among the long list of innovations in rail travel planned for the postwar period is a new railway dining car which incorporates the entirely new principle of diagonal seating. Designed by the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company, the seating arrangement in the new diner will speed up service and at the same time permit every passenger to enjoy more personal comfort at the table as well as to sit down or leave the table without disturbing anyone else. The new table setup will enable waiters to step between the tables and serve from the side, thus keeping the aisle clear at all times.

The nation's major railroads, realizing that drastic changes in travel will come with the end of the war, have asked thousands of passengers just what comforts they want in rail accommodations.

It is clear from passenger reports that when it comes to night travel a private room with toilet facilities is desired rather than the open-berth sleeping car. Pullman-Standard has taken this seriously and recently announced the discontinuance of the manufacture of the latter-type cars. For those who can't afford the "roomette" type of accommodations, there will be an inexpensive sleeper which will give more comfort in night travel than the reclining chair.

More leg room between seats, doors that open at the push of a button, all air-conditioned coaches, cheaper fares, faster schedules, and cars with recreational facilities are a few of the startling improvements the postwar train traveler will enjoy.

Timetable Reading

"How to Read a Timetable" is being explained through a series of advertisements in newspapers by the Boston & Maine Railroad. Pointing out it really is quite simple, the B. & M. has placed reproductions of the advertisement in all its stations. The campaign, according to a spokesman of the railroad, is intended to make timetable reading easier for thousands of persons now traveling on trains who have used railroad service infrequently. The B. & M. hopes to prove to persons who for years have persisted in saying, "Oh, nobody can read one of those things," that railroad timetables are not complicated, once a few fundamentals of how to read them are understood. The posters, illustrated with tear sheets from the B. & M.'s public timetable, list seven fundamentals which are necessary for reading any timetable with ease.

British Railways

The British Railway companies are financially interested in a total of 16 air companies, three of which are holding companies and prior to the war had invested $2,500,000 and expended $1,500,000 on development. The restricted services permitted today are operated in the name of five of these companies, the routes covered being Railway Air Services, Ltd.—Liverpool-Belfast and Glasgow-Belfast; Scottish Airways, Ltd.—Glasgow-Western Isles, and the Hebrides, and Inverness-Orkneys-Shetlands; Isle of Man Air Services, Ltd.—Liverpool-Isle of Man; Great Western & Southern Air Lines, Ltd.—Land's End-Scilly Isles; West Coast Air Services, Ltd.—Liverpool-Dublin. In the last published figures for 1943 this group was shown to have flown more than 1,500,000 route miles, carried nearly 65,000 passengers and conveyed more than 1,500,000 pounds of mail and freight.

Train Puffs

Work has commenced on the erection of a new car-service building for the Canadian National Railways . . . The Union Pacific now is distributing a handy pocket atlas of the world . . . More than 49,000 passengers were transported on the Missouri Pacific's Sunshine Special out of St. Louis in June . . . Trains of the Great Northern, Southern Pacific and Northern Pacific have been carrying capacity loads up and down the Pacific Coast.

This 'Grand' Story Denied by Patton

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 8

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton of the American Third Army takes exception to one story about him.

He appended the following note to a recent report on military operations to Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff:

"In a clipping which just reached me from home, I saw some correspondent had stated that I arrived in Normandy waving a $1,000 bill and making bets. I arrived in Normandy incognito. I have never seen a $1,000 bill."

Roosevelt Hits Trade Cartels; Smiles About Dewey's Speech

Continued from Page 1

spondents pressed the President on the Dewey speech.

They asked whether he would feel free to correct "misrepresentations" as he previously said he would do in his acceptance speech.

Asked about the Dewey charge that he was "afraid" of demobilization, Mr. Roosevelt told his questioner to say that the President smiled broadly and said nothing.

He then suited the action to the word.

He was asked if he considered his Administration "tired, quarrelsome and defeated."

The President smiled, and commented that he had said before that he would like to go home to Hyde Park, but not because he was tired or defeated.

Mr. Roosevelt explained that he had not heard Mr. Dewey's address but that a member of the family had heard it and told him about it. He had read about half of it, he said, but did not feel sufficiently equipped to talk about it.

About Demobilization

The President was asked to comment on the statement Mr. Dewey attributed to Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey—that it would be cheaper to keep men in the Army than to create an agency for them when they come out.

Did that passage contain General Hershey's words, the President asked.

He was told that Mr. Dewey had attributed it to the Selective Service Director, and then the President asked isn't it his (Hershey's) job to get people into the Army?

"That's not my question," the interrogating reporter shot back.

Mr. Roosevelt laughingly agreed the reporter had a good point there, but declined to discuss the affair further.

As to demobilization, the President said Mr. Byrnes would announce his plan soon.

Wishes of Soldiers Stressed

He pointed out the Army had already announced its plan and that the Navy is not going to demobilize yet because of the Japanese sea problem.

The Army plan, he added, expressed the wishes and desires of thousands of soldiers who were interviewed by military officials on the subject. He said 90 per cent expressed approval for the type of plan adopted.

It is learned that President Roosevelt has called a conference of his top military and naval commanders—a meeting that is regarded as a forerunner of his forthcoming talk with Prime Minister Churchill and the British Staff chiefs.

The President said that between the United Kingdom and the United States more than $100,000,000 worth of supplies and fuel have gone to Italy.

Dictatorships Face Downfall, Cuba's President-Elect Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—Dictatorships in Latin America or elsewhere are bound to disappear because the people in those countries will not stand for them, Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin, President-elect of Cuba, declared here Sept. 7.

Appearing at his first press conference since his arrival in this country, Dr. Grau declined to say, however, whether he considered Argentina a dictatorship, although he told reporters that all governments not elected by the people would fall in that category.

A moment later he was most emphatic in his use of the word "all" when asked whether this definition included the present Government of Spain, but still avoided making a definite yes-or-no answer. His responses were translated by an interpreter.

Forecast of Revolution

Dictatorships might exist in America, Dr. Grau said, but he felt assured they would disappear, because soon the people will rebel against a government which they did not elect and which does not represent them.

Dr. Grau, who is to succeed Fulgencio Batista as President on Oct. 10, said there was no place in Cuba for the doctrines of the Spanish Falange, asserting that the activities of Gen. Francisco Franco's reactionary political party virtually had been abolished there.

Turning to domestic affairs, Dr. Grau said his country always would welcome United States capital and machinery to develop agricultural and mineral resources of Cuba and ultimately lower the cost of living. He was confident of such aid, he said.

Sugar Situation

He expressed the hope that present sugar quotas would only be temporary, recalling that if Cuba, which uses 70 per cent of its labor and wealth to produce sugar, were allowed to export that commodity without limit where it was needed, it could in turn, import more manufactured goods from the United States. The price of sugar should include the cost of production, he said.

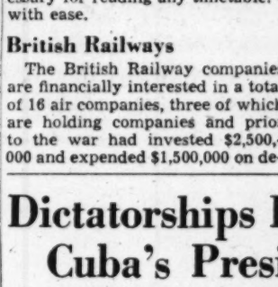
Dr. Grau indicated that his administration would go into the problem of diversifying Cuban industry extensively. He said he hoped to increase the production of cocoa, coffee, and tobacco and to start growing cotton on Cuban soil for the first time.

Cuba expects to have its military bases now used by the United Nations returned to it six months after the end of the war, he said. He stated that then Cuba will extend to United States facilities for the defense of this country, he said.

Hotels

Canada

VANCOUVER, B. C.



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'Moral Embargo' on Japan Held Evaded

Continued from Page 1

chase outright the dies already partially paid for. . . .

"Canton Drop Forgings & Manufacturing Company:

". . . It was necessary for us to place our orders in the same manner as the Bethlehem makers. . . .

Conditions Accepted

"Thompson Products, Inc:

"They agreed to accept the same conditions under which we placed our orders with Bethlehem and Canton" (i. e., by part number) "and all other details were to be covered in a separate confidential letter.

"Ohio Seamless Tube Company, Air Associates, Dzus Fastner Company:

"These three makers will accept our orders without any reservations. . . ."

The Mitsubishi letter adds, "Army and Navy inspectors are usually stationed in the plant during the fabrication of these orders and the makers are afraid of embarrassing situation which might arise should they be processing material for export to Japan while these inspectors are present."

The foregoing is one of many original letters presented to the Senate Kilgore Committee this morning by James S. Martin, chief of the economic warfare section of the Justice Department. They deal primarily with aircraft and gasoline.

Japanese Got Data

The records show:

1. Japanese were able to get technical know-how on some processes for production of 100-octane aviation gasoline vital to military aviation before they were generally available to Americans firms.

2. Japanese were able as late as June, 1941, to find out through ordinary commercial channels the amount of oil and gasoline shipments to Pearl Harbor.

3. Initial "moral embargoes" and later positive embargoes did not wholly stop information or actual goods from going to Japan.

4. Through commercial arrangements, Japanese Army, Navy, and industrial representatives were given technical instruction in processes of latest methods of high-octane gasoline production produced by American technicians.

5. Less than two years before Pearl Harbor a Japanese naval officer visited the Boeing Aircraft factories at Seattle, where he was shown plans and data on the Boeing 307 Stratoliner, and saw Boeing Flying Fortresses undergo tests outside the plant.

Methods Not Illegal

Mr. Martin today testified that the methods employed by Japan were not illegal in the technical sense.

He charged, however, they showed how Japan used American business firms through cartel agreement to prepare for war. Much of his information, he explained, was furnished by the Universal Oil Products Company, an American concern which turned its files over to the Justice Department although it was not involved in prosecution proceedings.

Terming high-octane gasoline the "key" to air warfare, Mr. Martin said Japan acquired the knowledge for making it partly from ordinary commercial transactions with Universal Oil Products, beginning in 1928.

One agreement was signed under which Japanese technicians went into Universal's laboratories and received "all necessary know-how," Mr. Martin said.

American Woman Wins Two Medals

VERDUN, Sept. 7. Delayed. (AP)—A sprightly gray-haired little lady, as American as her native Philadelphia, showed up wearing two medals of her own today at the presentation of a Verdun Medal to an officer whose armored force liberated this fortress town.

She was Miss Florence Sibley, a regular summer visitor to Verdun, who was caught here at the outbreak of the war. Her sister, Mrs. George S. Frazier, lives at Bells Mill Road, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

Miss Sibley said one of her medals—the Medal of Foreign Affairs—was presented to her in 1922 by Marshal Pétain in recognition of her work in raising funds for French benevolences. The other, the Officer's Medal of the Legion of Honor, was for her charitable work in 1940 after the outbreak of this war.

The Germans removed her from Verdun upon occupying the city but later permitted her to return.

231 Japanese Killed in Mutiny

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP)—Two hundred and thirty-one Japanese prisoners of war were killed and 108 wounded in a mutiny in an Australian camp on Aug. 5, John Curtin, Australian Prime Minister, disclosed in a statement issued in London today.

The Japanese, armed with mess knives and baseball bats, rose against their guards in the early hours of Aug. 5. All but a few who escaped were rounded up by nightfall.

About 900 Japanese took part in the mutiny. Eighteen of 20 sleeping huts and two administration buildings were destroyed by fire.

Australian casualties were light. One officer was murdered by a party of prisoners during the search for fugitives.

Mexico Education Plan Lauded by U. S. Official

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 8 (AP)—John Ward Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, who is here to study Mexico's educational reforms, said at a press conference Sept. 4 that he is especially interested in Mexico's attempts to stamp out illiteracy.

He said this interested him because the United States has 10,000,000 illiterates. He praised President Avila Camacho's plan to eliminate illiteracy by having every Mexican between the ages of 18 and 60 who can read or write teach at least one other who cannot.

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JAFFREY, N.H.
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Outdoor Sports—Indoor Comfort
Relaxation—Good Food
Distinguished Following
Will Meet Train or Bus
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Many travelwise guests say Beekman Tower *is unusual . . . describing it as a composite of all their favorite hotels. They like its convenient, midtown location . . . its distinguished clientele . . . its friendly atmosphere and hospitality . . . the attentive, considerate service . . . its cleanliness . . . the breath-taking views . . . food that is just like home cooked . . . and of course, its very modest rates. You'll like Beekman Tower, too.*

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SEPT. 4 to 10
The Nation's Beauty in Review
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Listen to John Barry with "SHAWMUT FRONTLINE HEADLINES"—WBZ-WBZA—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7:45 p. m.

Dewey Hits New Deal in Speech

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8 (AP)—Text of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's address last night:

Tonight we open a campaign to decide the course of our country for many years to come. The next national administration will take office Jan. 20, 1945, and will serve until 1949. Those years 1945 to 1949 will be largely, and we pray, wholly peacetime years.

For nearly three years our nation has been engaged in a world war. Today our armed forces are winning victory after victory. Total, smashing victory is in sight. Germany and Japan shall be given the lessons of their lives—right in Berlin and Tokyo.

America—our America which loves peace so dearly—is proving once again that it can wage war mightily . . . that it can crush any aggressor who threatens the freedom which we love even more than peace. The American people have risen to the challenge. The war is being won on the battle fronts. It is also being won in the factory, the office, the farm, the mine, and the home.

Yes, we are proving that we can wage war. But what are the prospects of success as a nation at peace? The answer depends entirely on the outcome of this election.

Regime of Defeatism

At the very outset I want to make one thing clear. This is not merely a campaign against an individual or a political party. It is not merely a campaign to displace a tired, exhausted, quarreling and bickering administration with a fresh and vigorous administration. It is a campaign against an adminisitration which was conceived in defeatism, which failed for eight straight years to restore our domestic economy, which has been the most wasteful, extravagant, and incompetent administration in the history of the nation and worst of all, one which has lost faith in itself and in the American people.

This basic issue was clearly revealed in the recent announcement by the Director of Selective Service in Washington. He said that when Germany and Japan have been defeated it will still be necessary to demobilize the armed forces very gradually. And why? Because, he said, "We can keep people in the Army about as cheaply as we could create an agency for them when they are out." Let me repeat. "Because," he said, "we can keep people in the Army about as cheaply as we could create an agency for them when they are out.'"

For six months we have been hearing statements from the New Deal underlings in Washington that this was the plan. Now it is out in the open. They have been working up to it. Because they are afraid of peace. They are afraid of a continuance of their own failures to get this country going again. They are afraid of America.

New Deal Philosophy

I do not share that fear. I believe that our members of the armed forces should be transported home and released at the earliest practical moment after victory. I believe that the occupation of Germany and Japan should very soon be confined to those who voluntarily choose to remain in the Army when peace comes. I am not afraid of the future of America—either immediate or distant. I am sure of our future if we get a national administration which believes in our country.

The New Deal was founded on the philosophy that our frontiers are behind us and all we have left to do is to quarrel over the division of what we have. Mr. Roosevelt himself said in 1932: "Our industrial plant is built . . . our task is not . . . necessarily producing more goods. It is the soberer, less dramatic business of administering resources and plants already in hand." The New Deal operated on that philosophy for seven straight peacetime years with unlimited power and unlimited money. At the end of that time in 1939, the New Deal gave its own official verdict on its failure by this cold admission: "The American economic machine is stalled on dead center."

The Administration knows that the war, with all its tragic toll of death, debt, and destruction, is the only thing that saved it. They are deadly afraid that they will go back to resumption of their own failures. That is why they are afraid to let men out of the Army. That is why they say it is cheaper to keep men in the Army than to let them come home.

Now let us get another point straight for the records right here at the beginning. In the last hundred years we have had 11 periods during which business and employment were well below normal. During that period, the average depression lasted two years. In the entire hundred years the longest depression of all was five years and the next longest was four years—up to the last one.

When this Administration took office, the depression was already over three years old. Then what happened? In 1934, when the depression was then five years old—longer than any other in a century, we still had 12,000,000 unemployed. By 1940, the depression was almost 11 years old. This Administration had been in power for seven-straight years and there were still 10,000,000 Americans unemployed.

War Brought Jobs

It took a world war to get jobs for the American people.

Let's get one thing clear and settled. Who was President during the depression that lasted from 1933 until sometime in 1940 when war orders from all over the world began to bring us full employment again? It was the New Deal that kept this country in a continuous state of depression for seven-straight years. It was the New Deal that made—that managed to make—a three-year depression last 11 years—over twice as long as any other depression in a whole century.

Now, Washington is getting all set for another depression. They intend to keep the young men in the Army. The New Deal spokesmen are daily announcing that reconversion will be difficult, if not impossible. They say that relief rolls will be enormous. They drearily promise us that we will need to prepare for an army of unemployed bigger than the armies we have put in the field against the Germans and the Japanese. That's what's wrong with the New Deal. That's why it's time for a change.

The reason for this long-continued failure is twofold. First, because there never was a worse job done of running our Government. When one agency fails, the New Deal just piles another on, and we pay for both. When both fail, we pay for a third. When men quarrel, there is no one in authority to put a stop to it. When agencies get snarled up, there is no one in authority to untangle them. Meanwhile, the people's business goes to pot, and the people are the victims.

Right in the final crisis of this war, the most critical of all war agencies—the War Production Board—fell apart before our eyes. This is also the board—and don't forget it—in charge of reconversion and jobs. Yet we have seen quarreling, disunity, and public recriminations day after day, as one competent man after another resigned and the head of the board was sent to China. This isn't a new experience—others have been sent to China. We have seen this happen in agency after agency. The cost to the war effort, to the country, can never be calculated. And it's time the people put an end to it.

Dole Forecast

When the WPB fell apart, so did your chance under this Administration for jobs after the war. For now the New Dealers have moved in, and their handiwork, their promise for America, is not jobs—but the dole.

The other reason for this long-continued failure—the reason why they are now dismally preparing for another depression—is because this Administration has so little faith in the United States. They believe in the defeatist philosophy that our industrial plant is built, that our task is not to produce more goods but to fight among ourselves over what we have.

I believe that we have not even begun to build our industrial plant. We have not exhausted our inventive genius. We have not exhausted our capacity to produce more goods for our people. No living man has yet dreamed of the limit to which we can go if we have a government which believes in the American economic system and in the American people.

This Administration is convinced that we can achieve social security only by surrendering a little bit of freedom for every little bit of security. That is exactly what our enemies thought. So their people first lost their freedom and then their security. I cannot accept that course for America. I believe—I know—that we can achieve real social security only if we do keep our freedom.

Bigger Output Possible

There can be—there must be—jobs and opportunity for all, without discrimination on account of race, creed, color, or national origin. There must be jobs in industry, in agriculture, in mines, in stores, in offices, at a high level of wages and salaries. There must be opportunity and incentive for men and women to go into business for themselvees.

The war has proved that, despite the New Deal, America can mightily increase its frontiers of production. With competent government, America can produce mightily for peace. And the standard of living of our people is limited only by the amount of goods and services we are able to produce.

The New Deal prepares to keep men in the Army, because it is afraid of a resumption of its own depression. They can't think of anything for us to do once we stop building guns and tanks. But to those who believe in America, there's lots to do. Why, just take housing, for example. If we simply build the homes the American people need in order to be decently housed, it will keep millions of men employed for years. After 12 years of the New Deal, the housing of the American people has fallen down so badly that just to come up to the standards of 1930 we will need to build more than 1,000,000 homes a year for many years to come. And this does not include the enormous need for farm-housing repairs and alterations.

By the end of this year we will have an immediate need for 6,000,000 automobiles just to put the same number of cars back on the road that were there in 1941. We will need after the war 3,500,000 vacuum cleaners, 7,000,000 clocks, 23,000,000 radio sets, 5,000,000 refrigerators, 10,000,000 electric irons, 3,000,000 washing machines, and millions of other household appliances. There are 600 different articles made of steel and iron which have not been manufactured since 1942. All this means production, and production means jobs. But that kind of production and that kind of jobs are beyond the experience and vision of the New Deal.

The transportation industry—rail, air, and motor—is waiting to get going.

The mighty energy we found lying dormant and unused in this country at the beginning of the war must be turned from destruction to creation. There can and must be jobs for all who want them and a free, open door for every man who wants to start out in business for himself.

New-Deal Methods Scored

We know from long experience that we will not provide jobs and restore small business by the methods of the New Deal. We cannot keep our freedom and at the same time continue experimentation with a new policy every day by the National Government. We cannot succeed with a controlled and regulated society under a government which destroys incentive, chokes production, fosters disunity, and discourages men with vision and imagination from creating employment and opportunity.

The New Deal really believes that unemployment is bound to be with us permanently. It says so. They will change this 12-year-old tune between now and election. They have done it every time. But they've always come back to it after election. The New Deal really believes that we cannot have good social legislation and also good jobs for all. I believe with all my heart and soul that we can have both.

Of course, we need security regulation. Of course, we need bank-deposit insurance. Of course, we need price support for agriculture. Of course, the farmers of this country cannot be left to the hazards of a world price while they buy their goods on an American price. Of course, we need unemployment insurance and old-age pensions and also relief whenever there are not enough jobs. Of course, the rights of labor to organize and bargain collectively are fundamental. My party blazed the trail in that field by passage of the Railway Labor Act in 1926.

But we must also have a government which believes in enterprise and government policies which encourage enterprise. We must see to it that a man who wants to start a business is encouraged to start it, that the man who wants to expand a going business is encouraged to expand it. We must see to it that the job-producing enterprises of America are stimulated to produce more jobs. We must see to it that the man who wants to produce more jobs is not throttled by the government—but knows that he has a government as eager for him to succeed as he is himself.

We cannot have jobs and opportunity if we surrender our freedom to government control. We do not need to surrender our freedom to government control in order to have the economic security to which we are entitled as free men. We can have both opportunity and security within the framework of a free society. That is what the American people will say at the election next November.

Peace Poses Problems

With the winning of the war in sight, there are two overshadowing problems. First, the making and keeping of the peace of the world so that your children and my children shall not face this tragedy all over again. This great objective to which we are all so deeply devoted, I shall talk about at Louisville tomorrow night on the radio.

The other problem is whether we shall replace the tired and quarrelsome defeatism of the present Administration with a fresh and vigorous government which believes in the future of the United States, and knows how to act on that belief.

Such action involves many things: Tax policies, regulatory policies, labor policies, opportunity for small business, the bureaucracies which are attempting to regulate every detail of the lives of our people—these are all of major importance. I shall discuss each of them in detail before this campaign is over. I will discuss them in plain English and say what we propose to do about them.

I am interested—desperately interested in bringing to our country a rebirth of faith in our future. I am deeply interested in bringing a final end to the defeatism and failure of this Administration in its domestic policies. I am deeply devoted to the principle that victory in this war shall mean victory for freedom and for the permanent peace of the world. Our place in a peaceful world can and will be made secure. But nothing on earth will make us secure unless we are strong, unless we are productive and unless we have faith in ourselves. We can and we will recover our future and go forward in the path of freedom and security. I have unlimited faith that the American people will choose that path next November.

All in the Family

Wide World from United States Army

Master and Mrs. Sergeant Pickering

This married couple is in the Army at Camp Blanding, Fla., and both are sergeants. Military life does not seem to preclude an occasional domestic scene, however, as WAC Sergeant April C. Pickering sews on Husband Harry J. Pickering's newly won stripes. She is head of the camp's Headquarters Message Center. He is the new post sergeant major.

Dewey: Fear of Peace Dogs New Deal

Continued from Page 1

to displace a tired, exhausted, quarreling, and bickering Administration with a fresh and vigorous Administration," is the way Mr. Dewey puts the matter, dropping apparently the epithet, "old" from the list of adjectives which appeared so frequently in his Chicago acceptance speech.

"This is a campaign against an Administration which was conceived in defeatism, which failed for eight straight years to restore our domestic economy, which has been the most wasteful, extravagant, and incompetent Administration in the history of the nation and, worst of all, one which has lost faith in itself and in the American people."

To support his accusation that the Administration is "afraid of the peace," Governor Dewey cites a "recent announcement" he attributed to the Director of Selective Service, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, expressing the view that even after the defeat of both Germany and Japan it would be necessary to demobilize the armed forces very gradually. And why? Mr. Dewey asks. He says that the Selective Service Director gave the New Deal's real answer when he stated: "We can keep people in the Army about as cheaply as we could create an agency for them when they are out."

Parade of Figures

Oratorically, Mr. Dewey appeared to address himself primarily to his radio audience, speaking with restraint and with an experienced modulation which makes the air waves as valuable to the nominee as to Mr. Roosevelt.

In paragraph after paragraph of his presentation of what he described as his foremost issue, the G. O. P. nominee paraded the unemployment totals of the different years of the New Deal before the war. While Mr. Dewey did not deal with the acute depression which developed under the Hoover Administration, he contended that the average depression period in the United States was two years and that no depression exceeded five years, while under Mr. Roosevelt there were still 10,000,000 unemployed after seven years.

"Now, Washington is getting all set for another depression," he charged again and again in his Philadelphia curtain-raising radio address. The Governor sought to make one very sharp distinction between the position of the New Deal and himself.

"The New Deal," he declared, "really believes that we cannot have good social legislation and also good jobs for all.

"I believe with all my heart and soul that we can have both."

Indorses Measures

Mr. Dewey then specifically indorsed these measures which are associated primarily with the New Deal: security regulation, bank-deposit insurance, price support for agriculture, unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, relief whenever there are not enough jobs, the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively.

Mr. Dewey held that in order to produce jobs after the war it will be necessary to see that enterprise is not "throttled by the government."

Such action, he agreed, involves many things such as tax policies, regulatory policies, labor policies, opportunity for small business, and rampant extension of bureaucracy all of which, he said, he would discuss in detail before the campaign is over.

"We do not need to surrender our freedom to governmental control in order to have the economic security to which we are entitled as free men," he said.

The nominee concluded: "We can have both opportunity and security within the framework of a free society. That is what the American people will say at the election next November."

Los Angeles Gives Togs For Lifetime of Canine Vets

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 8 (AP)—Canine war veterans will get lifetime license tags, suitably inscribed, and free from annual fees.

The City Council ordered an ordinance drawn after Councilman Harold Harby declared:

"These dogs merit the gratitude of all citizens for their outstanding service in anti-sabotage work, life saving, enemy detection, and carrying messages and supplies under fire."

Bromfield Finds Democrats Tired and Quarrelsome

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 8 (AP)—Louis Bromfield, Pulitzer Prize Winner, in an address here last night, called the Democratic Party "tired and quarrelsome and politically shifty . . . a wreck, scarred and divided by bitter feuds."

Speaking to delegates to the biennial convention of the National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs, which released the text of his address, Mr. Bromfield rapped as "manifestly absurd," claims that "the Democratic Party is in its present form a liberal party."

"I do not believe," he said, "that the Democratic Party can rescue us out of the economic, social and political morass into which it has led us for the past 12 years.

"Most of our troubles, and the much graver ones which threaten us in the future, have come out of the fact that the New Deal Party under Mr. Roosevelt has sought to mix totalitarian and democratic government and they mix no more than oil and water.

"I hope you will bear in mind," Mr. Bromfield told the delegates, "that the speaker is by tradition and conviction an active member of the Democratic Party who will this year, for the first time in his life, vote for a Republican candidate for President.

"I am here tonight only because I believe with deep sincerity that four more years of the present, tired, compromised and divided Administration would be a calamity for the nation," he continued, "and that a change of administration will serve to forestall and defeat the division, fear and confusion upon which the New Deal has built its whole career."

Citing the Democratic Convention as "one of the most shameful spectacles in the history of American politics," the author said he thought the "proceedings made up the minds of at least 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 Democrats to step over the line in 1944 and vote for Governor Dewey."

Mr. Bromfield, who touched on "Mr. Roosevelt's indispensability as Commander in Chief," declared "it is preposterous to say that among the countless brilliant and informed men in this great nation that only one can do the job."

"What is needed is not a New Deal," he asserted, "but a fresh pack, clean new and strong. . . . a new, sensible, able and vigorous Administration . . . to clean house and to put business in order once more."

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Our MARGARET BETTING'S Pies Have a "Certain Something" Even We Can't Explain

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Certainly it's over and above the tested recipes and the best of materials we provide for her.

Maybe it's the tender, almost loving way she handles pie crust! Or . . . the wholehearted delight she takes in making pies. Whatever it is, day in and day out that extra goodness has been in the 100 to 125 pies Margaret has baked for us daily for the last 11 years. We know we can count on it *every* day . . . for despite her 67 years she is unfailingly on the job!

It's Margaret and her fellow pie bakers who have built Stouffer's reputation for delicious pies!

This jealous guarding of high quality is typical of a lot of folks behind the scenes at Stouffer's. Whether it's baking pies, testing a recipe, making a salad or washing dishes, hundreds of Stouffer folks always add that "something extra" you've come to expect of us.

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AT STOUFFER'S, MAKING FRIENDS IS AS IMPORTANT AS SERVING GOOD FOOD

The Home Forum

"Good is not helpless"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GOD'S PLAN and purpose for His man and His universe is the omniactive reign of righteousness and harmony everywhere. The Bible makes it plain that the supremacy of God, good, is unassailable, His authority unquestionable, and His omnipotence unchallengeable.

"How sin succeeds, where the good purpose waits!" writes Mary Baker Eddy, on page 252 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." She, however, makes it plain that this argument is solely the testimony of the material senses. These senses, being the offspring of the carnal mind, are forever claiming to outtalk and outact God.

This claim that evil can thwart and overrule the divine will is refuted by the teachings of Christian Science, no matter whether the problem is incurable disease, irreparable loss, or inveterate sin. This Science makes it plain that, as the Bible teaches, God is all-power and ever present, and therefore evil, the supposititious opposite of God, has no power and is never present.

It is from this standpoint—the omnipotence and ever-presence of God—that Christian Science is able to free men from belief in the power of evil and its claim to terrorize, and to save them from its effects. Every suggestion of a power opposed to and stronger than God must be reversed and nullified with the affirmation and realization of His allness and almightiness.

Because the allness and omnipotence of God are actually existent and eternally irrefutable facts, their manifestation in human experience cannot be impeded or reversed, for it is impossible to delay or deny that which already is.

The writer was once faced with a very persistent cough. The more she affirmed the truths she had learned in Christian Science, the more violent the attacks became until she felt utterly helpless and quite unable to cope with the situation. In desperation her thought reached out to God with the words (Matthew 27:46), "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?"

Almost immediately came the realization that it was not a cough or a cold that needed dealing with, but the diabolical suggestion that God was not almighty, and that His Word was proving of no avail, while evil was steadily gaining in intensity and power. As soon as this was recognized, the following words from page 207 of Science and Health came to her thought: "Evil is not supreme; good is not helpless; nor are the so-called laws of matter primary, and the law of Spirit secondary." Holding to this thought steadily, in spite of renewed opposition, she very soon experienced complete dominion and the whole condition was healed.

Evil, being a lie about God and man, cannot exist as a fact. It has no mind with which to plot or plan. It has no substance through which to be objectified, no law through which to be enforced, no life through which to be perpetuated, no truth through which to become actual or real, and no nature through which to claim expression or fulfillment.

The Bible states that Christ is "the same yesterday, and to day, and for ever" (Hebrews 13:8). Therefore only that which expresses the nature and character of God, or good, can persist and endure. God, the only Mind, is persistent in goodness, in truth, in loveliness. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Unity of Good" (p. 47): "Nowhere in Scripture is evil connected with good, the being of God, and with every passing hour it is losing its false claim to existence or consciousness. All that can exist is God and His idea."

John, in the book of Revelation, gives us a vivid picture of the irresistible nature of the Word of God, which he symbolizes in the nineteenth chapter by a rider on a white horse whose nature is "Faithful and True," that is, steadfast and certain. The armies of heaven follow after. The whole weight of omnipotence and the collective might of spiritual facts are behind the Word, to enforce its manifestation with "signs following." The description comes to a climax with the words (Revelation 19:16), "And he hath on his vesture and on his thigh a name written, KING OF KINGS, AND LORD OF LORDS."

This illustration shows us that the Truth, or Word of God, is imperative in action, invincible in power, and unchallenged in its sovereignty. It completely refutes every denial of its authority and every attempt on the part of evil to thwart or render abortive its omniactive manifestation in individual and collective experience.

Truth declares, demands, and insists upon harmony. It is the master, whatever the condition or circumstance. In its power we can always prove that the Word of God is "KING OF KINGS, AND LORD OF LORDS" to any and every situation.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian.)

By Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"COURTYARD OF A BUILDING IN RUINS": *A Drawing by Canaletto*

ANTONIO CANAL, generally known as Canaletto, was born in Venice in 1697; and he spent most of his life there except for two years in England. He is most famous for his sparkling oil paintings, rich in color, of the buildings and canals of Venice, often filled with pageantry, but depending mostly on architectural construction for their effects. His paintings are filled with detail, often at small scale.

This drawing, recently acquired by the Art Institute of Chicago, while characteristic of his work, is so vigorous and free as to astonish those who know him only through his paintings. The lines in the drawing are done with pen in sepia, a warm yellowish brown, and the transparent washes which indicate the shadows are in the cool gray tones of India ink. Consequently the drawing has a lucid quality which no reproduction can achieve.

Canaletto was not expert at figures, and it has been said that Tiepolo did most of the people in Canaletto's compositions. The sketchy treatment of these figures would indicate that the story may be true. They are merely symbols which show the scale of the building and enliven a ruin that might have been too desolate without them. But this summary treatment serves to emphasize the importance of the architectural forms which were always predominant in Canaletto's mind.

The composition is lively and particularly interesting for the skill with which the tonal accents have been introduced to keep the eye moving.

A penciled note on the back leads us to think that the drawing was presented to the British consul at Venice, who persuaded Canaletto to visit London, when he made some handsome paintings of the city.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

An Old Village in a Modern Role

SO L'IMPRUNETA of the Tuscan hills, after five hundred years of private life, unknown to any but its immediate neighbors among the white heather-clad ravines and the few vineyard-owners, has at last achieved front page notice in newspapers as far distant as six thousand miles across an ocean and a western continent.

"I was there" in days that now seem to belong to another millennium. About two miles distant from l'Impruneta were a few pleasure-seats of the Italian nobility or gentry. In reality, they were estates planted out thriftily to olive orchards and vines and cultivated in separate "podere," that is, individual holdings among the actual farmers. The excellent Italian agricultural system is by no means absenteeism; nor is it any form of share-cropping. For example, the farms of the Scartonelli estate had been under the care of these families for several hundred years. Over the lintel of the doors was engraved in stone the date of the house's foundation. The Marchesa paid for tools, machinery, cattle, and fertilizer; gave the land and house rent-free; tenants were, in fact, the owners. In return, half the produce belonged to the Marchesa. The other half was the absolute property of the farmers. They were expert cultivators, both by tradition and education in agricultural colleges. The life was idyllic.

The owner generally spent summers at the villa and the children of Count or Marchesa grew up and played with the other children in perfect democracy. I saw them romping together under the olive trees at Vendemmia time; they were Bianca, Assunta, Giannina to each other, impartially.

Half-way between l'Impruneta and Tavernuzze, on the road to Florence, was a still smaller village, called Bagnolo. These little settlements are called "popolo," which has a Latin flavor. Don Umberto, the parish priest, played the flute and was a frequent visitor at the Scartonelli estate where my friends lived. Sometimes we walked to Florence by short cuts through pine woods. The Italian stone pine has ferny branches that disseminate sunlight. The needles underneath are feathered with light. We would cross the little Greve river, a mere brook during most of the year, and very likely debouch through a vineyard or olive orchard where friendly estates gave right of way. We would see Monte Morello, glowing like a rose across the roofs of Florence. For l'Impruneta (be careful to give it its article) lies on the opposite side of the Arno and the Impruneta hills face those around Fiesole, which is about twenty miles distant. Violet hepaticas grew in rifts of the ravines.

Two villas belong to "foreigners," a British family, that of a retired Indian Civil Servant; they associated themselves with local life and tradition. They had bought their villa "porta chiusa"; that is, intact, with all furniture standing and contents of closets or chests. They found many curious letters and documents to throw light on ancient customs.

Another villa, approached by a long avenue between cypresses, was built in a hollow square around a delightful paved cortile. In its center stood a beautiful well, designed by Michelangelo.

By the gate, and a part of the architectural whole, was the family chapel, built in Fra Angelico's time. The chancel had a painting of Virgin and Saints of the "Scuolo Andrea del Sarto." In this villa lived a Scotch painter, his wife and young child. The villas were immense in size; but, odd to say, they achieved an absolutely homelike appearance. Their simplicity and the open doors, giving vistas of unsurpassable beauty, were better than luxury.

The Angus Hamiltons were hard-working artists who went afoot and explored the countryside in their leisure hours. They often gave parties, however, of an evening or late afternoon, when the guests would eat out-of-doors in court or meadow, peasant style. The fare, also, as I remember, would be such as the *contadini* know how to cook: one or two hot dishes only, pastini or roast lamb. And, for dessert, local cheese or quince marmalade from the orchard.

Don Umberto would play his flute in a hidden arbor, just for fun; while a dancer-friend, daughter of an opera-singer, gave her lovely scarf-dances. Little children from all the "podere" sometimes were guests.

And now l'Impruneta has made a front page, and armed troops from South Africa have streamed down that long hill to Tavernuzze. Desert-hardened New Zealand veterans have cracked Nazi defenses south of Florence and knifed their way into the last mountain line. Bitter fighting has been reported in the hills overlooking Florence. According to one report: "South African troops crossed the Greve river, two miles south of Impruneta, which is only about five miles from the city's boundaries."

At l'Impruneta, we called ourselves *ten* miles from the Duomo or the Uffizzi Gallery. We had to walk or drive about two or three miles to a small station, terminus of the tram-line at Tavernuzze. Then it was about a three-quarter-hour tram ride, past lovely villas and the Carthusian monastery (La Certosa) into the Città.

BRIDGET OBYDEN

Robin After Rain

These are the notes
That punctuate the sun,
Appearing now
After an interval of rain.
This is a song not ornamental,
Not rapturous, not long;
A tune artless and sweet
Begun as the branch
Bends low with the wind,
And ended when quiet
And the rippled leaves meet.

Cool, cool, the syllables
He sings, as drops of rain—
As gentle, too.
He who remembers
The nightingale's wild song
Will not remember long.
He who has heard
The melodious meadow-lark,
The hermit-thrush,
Will lose his heart again,
Hearing this simple song
Sung by a robin
After rain.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

"Il bene non è impotente"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

IL PIANO ed il proposito di Dio per il Suo uomo ed il Suo universo è il regno del tutto attivo della giustizia e dell'armonia dovunque. La Bibbia rende chiaro che la supremazia di Dio, il bene, è inattaccabile, che la Sua autorità è indisputabile e la Sua onnipotenza è incontestabile.

"Come il peccato riesce bene, là dove il buon proposito attende!" scrive Mary Baker Eddy a pagina 252 del libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*. Tuttavia essa rende chiaro che questo argomento è solamente la testimonianza dei sensi materiali. Questi sensi, essendo la prole della mente carnale, pretendono sempre di superare Dio nella parola e nell'azione.

Questa pretesa che il male può ostacolare e dominare la divina volontà è refutata dagli insegnamenti della Scienza Cristiana, non importa se il problema sia malattia incurabile, perdita irreparabile o peccato inveterato. Questa Scienza rende chiaro che, come insegna la Bibbia, Iddio è onnipotenza ed onnipresente, e quindi il male, il supposto opposto di Dio, non ha potenza e non è mai presente.

È da questo punto di vista—l'onnipotenza ed onnipresenza di Dio—che la Scienza Cristiana è capace di liberare gli uomini dalla credenza nel potere del male e la sua pretesa di terrorizzare, e di salvarli dai suoi effetti. Ogni suggerimento di un potere opposto a Dio e più forte di Lui deve essere contraddetto ed annullato coll'affermazione e la realizzazione della Sua totalità ed onnipotenza.

Poichè la totalità ed onnipotenza di Dio sono fatti attualmente esistenti ed eternamente irrefutabili, la loro manifestazione nell'esperienza umana non può essere ostacolata o rovesciata, giacchè è impossibile di posporre o negare ciò che già è.

La scrivente una volta era osteggiata da una tosse molto persistente. Quanto più essa affermava le verità che aveva appreso nella Scienza Cristiana, tanto più violenti divenivano gli attacchi, fino a che si sentì affatto impotente e del tutto incapace di far fronte alla situazione. Nella disperazione il suo pensiero si rivolse a Dio colle parole (Matteo 27:46): "Dio mio, Dio mio, perchè mi hai abbandonato?"

Quasi immediatamente venne la certezza che non era una tosse od un raffreddore che occorreva trattare, ma il suggerimento diabolico che Iddio non era onnipotente, e che la Sua Parola si dimostrava priva di effetto, mentre il male aumentava continuamente di intensità e potenza. Appena questo fu riconosciuto, le parole seguenti da pagina 207 di *Science and Health* le vennero in mente: "Il male non è supremo; il bene non è impotente, nè sono primarie le cosiddette leggi della materia, nè la legge dello Spirito secondaria". Aggrappandosi fermamente a questo pensiero, malgrado la rinnovata opposizione, essa ben tosto sperimentò il completo dominio e tutta la condizione fu guarita.

Il male, essendo una bugia su Dio e l'uomo, non può esistere come un fatto. Non ha mente con cui complottare o progettare. Non ha sostanza con cui oggettivarsi, nè legge per la quale essere sancito, nè vita per cui perpetuarsi, nè verità per cui divenire attuale o reale, nè natura per cui pretendere espressione o adempimento.

La Bibbia dichiara che il Cristo è "lo stesso ieri, oggi, e in eterno" (Ebrei 13:8). Quindi soltanto ciò che esprime la natura ed il carattere di Dio, o bene, può persistere o perdurare. Dio, la sola Mente, è persistente nella bontà, nella verità, nell'amabilità. Mrs. Eddy scrive in *Unity of Good* (pag. 47): "In nessun luogo nella Scrittura è il male connesso col bene, l'essenza di Dio, e con ogni ora che passa esso perde la sua falsa pretesa di esistere od essere consapevole. Ciò che può esistere è soltanto Dio e la Sua idea".

Giovanni, nel libro dell'Apocalisse, ci presenta un vivido quadro dell'irresistibile natura della Parola di Dio, che egli simboleggia nel capitolo decimonono con un cavaliere su di un cavallo bianco la cui natura è "Fedele e . . . Verace", cioè saldo e sicuro. Gli eserciti del cielo lo seguono. Tutto il peso dell'onnipotenza e del potere collettivo dei fatti spirituali sta dietro alla Parola, per rinforzare la sua manifestazione con "segni seguenti". La descrizione raggiunge il suo vertice colle parole (Apocalissi 19:16): "E sulla veste e sulla coscia porta scritto questo nome: RE DEI RE, SIGNOR DEI SIGNORI".

Quest'immagine ci mostra che la Verità, o Parola di Dio, è imperativa nell'azione, invincibile in potenza ed incontestabile nel suo dominio. Refuta completamente ogni negazione della sua autorità ed ogni tentativo da parte del male per ostacolare o render abortiva la sua manifestazione del tutto attiva nell'esperienza individuale e collettiva.

La Verità dichiara, domanda, ed insiste sull'armonia. È il padrone, qualsiasi sia la condizione o la circostanza. Nel suo potere possiamo sempre dimostrare che la Parola di Dio è "RE DEI RE, SIGNOR DEI SIGNORI" per ogni e qualsiasi situazione.

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¶ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather at $5—thumb-indexed, $7.50—and it is available also in other editions at other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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Here Lived a Sixteenth-Century Poet

AUTUMNAL MISTS enwrap the land; the roads look like rivers, the fog resolves itself into rain; religious pilgrims and literary pilgrims, in their carts, carriages, or wagons, shiver in the wet morning air. The highway ascends slowly to the west of Montoire, crosses a plateau covered with alternate vineyards and cornfields, then goes down into a valley, where, in a retired spot, far from any village, rises among the trees all that is left of Croixval. . . .

Croixval, beloved of Ronsard for its secluded position and its fragrant garden, suffered many vicissitudes in the course of time, and was finally sold as a "bien national" in 1793; it is at present a peasant's house, part of which is modern. . . . A portion of the house, however, is old, and was inhabited by Ronsard. It was built in the usual style of the region, with the pale stone of the cliff; it has a slate roof, at the corners of which carved monsters are seated. The interior is shown and explained with great kindness and garrulity by a peasant woman and her mother. To the murmur of explanations the visitor moves from room to room; each of them is as deep as the house, and receives light on both sides. You can reach the second only through the first, and so on; corridors were an unknown luxury in those days. The ceilings are supported by a number of slight blackened beams; a wooden staircase with carved banisters leads to the story above, part of which is in ruins and has been transformed into a hayloft.

The women follow; their explanations become chronological; their chronology does not go back to the Christian era, but only to Mr. B. and to the father of Mr. B., the late proprietors; many changes, far too many, seem due to them.

In what is now the courtyard, an old well remains from which, doubtless, the water was drawn for Ronsard's dearly loved flowers and fruit trees. On one side of the house a passage opens, leading to a cellar with a groined vault, the oldest remnant of the priory, the style denoting the twelfth or thirteenth century; "older," the woman says, "than the father of Mr. B."—older indeed! Ronsard was ever willing to make prolonged stays at Croixval; "this was," remarks Claude Binet, "his usual place of abode, being a most pleasant spot; and near the Gastine forest and the Bellerie fountain, so much famoused by him."—From "The School for Ambassadors," by J. J. JUSSERAND. (New York: Putnam. 1925.)

Sunrise Was Painting the Veldt

QUIETLY, LIKE A man entering a place of worship, I stepped outside the canvas walls of my tent, pitched on a knoll in the heart of the Masai Steppe in Tanganyika; for I stood in the greatest cathedral I have ever visited, under the dome of the African sky, soon to reveal to me again the miracle of the sunrise. . . .

I turned slowly, to study the mountains in the distance, wondering what new spectacle would distinguish this sunrise from many others I had seen. I looked back to the east, to get my first surprise, for while my back was turned, almost as if by design, the curtain had started softly, slowly up. . . .

First there were the mists, scurrying away, to vanish from sight while a dim blue came out of the east to fill the plains at my feet. At this instant everything stood transformed. The blue was absorbing the darkness into itself, blending with it on the veldt, and only the distant mountains still were black, as if the hosts of darkness had rallied to their ramparts for the last stand. . . .

I looked toward the mountains, and life had touched their blackness. Their shadows were now blue, a deeper, darker hue than the blueness of the veldt. I looked at the veldt and its color had somehow changed, although I had no words to express the difference because it was conveyed by some other sense than sight. I could watch it change, but I could never say just where and when the change began. One looked away from an object, a valley or a mountain, then looked back, and no matter how swiftly one did it the change had taken place.

I looked toward the nearest of the mountains surrounding my knoll and saw that the blue had changed to a dim, powdery pink. Off to my left a grove of trees, not yet green but rather dark, with blue overtones, were beginning to separate themselves from one another, each to stand forth in greater clarity with each second.

The sunrise was painting the mountains and the entire veldt and at the same time the ant that toiled and the worm that crawled; it slighted none of its painting, doing each job, large or small, with that perfection of which no man, however great his genius, is capable. All that I, or anyone, could do, was humbly stand and watch. . . .

Dawn had silently taken the land. The near things and the far things had been painted and made clear. The mist had gone, and the darkness, and glory had come and gone, introducing the cares of the day. There was one great joy left: there would be another sunrise tomorrow.—From "Treks Across the Veldt," by THEODORE J. WALDECK. (New York: Viking.)

Farmer's Gold

I know one man
Who owns more gold
Than hand or heart
Would dream to hold.

In tousled shook,
In bearded shock,
His yellow hoard
Requires no lock.

His treasury,
The open field
Aglow with wealth,
Lies unconcealed.

By hive and hedge
New sheaves arise,
Golden, golden,
Under blue skies.

HOWARD RAMSDEN

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Inside Story of Flying Bombs: How British Delayed the Launchings

Willkie Hits Both Parties' Stand on Foreign Policy

Assuming place as 'spearman' for the Independent voter bloc, he assails 'cowardice' and 'ambiguities' of both party platforms, saying they are sowing the seeds for World War III.

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—Taking his stance in the presidential campaign picture as spearman for the independent voter bloc "which does not vote automatically for any candidate the party may nominate," Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Republican standard-bearer, is out today with a scathing appraisal of the "cowardice," "ambiguities," "carefully compromised phrases" and evasiveness on paramount foreign policy issues of both Republican and Democratic Party platforms and the acceptance speeches of both major party candidates.

In an article headed, "Cowardice at Chicago" in the current issue of Collier's, Mr. Willkie lambastes the "practical politicians" of both sides as having "prepared soil for the sowing of World War III" for the sake of producing at their conventions "a paradise of seeming political harmony."

Declaring that his appraisal is in behalf of "millions of independent voters—the people who will determine the election in 1944" he specifically continues his commitment on candidacies until "the evidence is in."

Must Wait Interpretation

"The platforms cannot now be modified," he writes. "Consequently in this critical time in our history, thoughtful independent voters will await anxiously the interpretations placed upon them by the candidates."

"As a Republican, I naturally hope that my party will, by its forthright statement of wise and far-seeing purposes, deserve the all-important vote of these independents. Toward that end, it will be the responsibility of its presidential candidate and of all other important candidates and associates . . . to make the Party's position clear and unmistakable."

The two platforms, he declares, are parallel handiwork in the pattern of borrowing "from the past the timidities, the outworked doctrines and mistakes long since rejected by history" and in the tendency "to try to conciliate and win all elements of the population without offending others within or without the party."

Leans to Democratic Plank

Mr. Willkie leaves the former to future review to center upon foreign policy as a question that will be paramount with the nation "for generations" and upon whose "wise solution will depend the domestic welfare."

He finds the Democratic plank "more forthright and concrete on the use of armed force and joint action to preserve peace," and in containing "no proposal to hamstring future international collaboration" with the two-thirds Senate ratification rule, but finds in both "the irreconcilable paradox . . . that permanent or lasting peace can be attained without what is popularly called 'loss of sovereignty.'"

Republican pledges to use "peace forces" to repel military aggression and to settle disputes by international tribunal are of "doubtful value," he holds, "if we are to cling to traditional definitions of sovereignty and an exaggerated respect for the two-thirds rule."

In this connection, he sees the Republican tariff plank as giving only "lip service" to reciprocal trade agreements in attaching the "hampering and nullifying condition, 'if ratified by Congress.'"

Associated Press

Airfields Take Heavy Strafing in Modern War

This is the battered Le Bourget Airfield, world-famous Paris flying field, with its main buildings and hangars badly damaged, after it was liberated from German control by the advancing Allied armies. At the right is tail of a wrecked Messerschmitt 110.

First 100 Attack Sites Demolished in France

Reconnaissance planes photographed installation at Peenemunde which disclosed robot plane on inclined rails—Intelligence knew of German operations 18 months ago.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 8 — How the British discovered the first flying-bomb factory in northern Germany in April, 1943, traced the flying-bomb runways to the French coast, and completely demolished the first 100 has just been disclosed by the British Government in one of the most amazing inside stories of the war.

Eighteen months ago, London received its first Intelligence reports concerning a huge experimental establishment which had been set up by the Germans at Peenemunde.

Reconnaissance planes photographed it repeatedly. Finally, photo scanners noted on the prints a tiny blurred speck which, on closer examination, proved to be a small airplane mounted on inclined rails. The background around the rails was blurred as by explosions.

It was deduced that this was a pilotless, jet-propelled plane. But was it an offensive weapon? All doubt was removed when November, 1943, reconnaissance along the Calais coast showed similar launching platforms.

Platforms Aimed at London

Then the sinister discovery was made that all these platforms, numbering 100, pointed in the direction of London.

In December, British and American air forces began attacking installations until, in early spring, every one had been destroyed. This upset the Nazis' timetable, because it compelled them to begin anew.

This time the Germans constructed highly camouflaged, easily built, less substantial ramps requiring six weeks to set up. The Allies were unable to find most of these until they actually had fired missiles.

By the end of 1943, Intelligence reports were sufficiently detailed so the British could begin detailed defenses. These were divided into a gun belt, balloon barrage, and fighter-plane zones. These defenses began to take toll of the robots 24 hours after the first V-1 was launched.

Speed Judged Accurately

British natural scientists had calculated the robots' speed rather accurately—at between 300 and 400 miles an hour. Chief defense problems were presented by the speed of the flying bombs, the fact the Germans often sent them over in salvos of 200 in 24 hours, and the height at which they traveled—about 2,300 feet—too low for heavy ack ack, too high for the light.

Nevertheless, defense improvements were speedily introduced. Extra cables were hung from the balloons. The entire gun belt was moved from near London to the coast, so as to give better aiming and allow ack ack the first crack at the missiles, a tremendous step requiring re-aiming of 600 heavy and 500 Bofors guns, but accomplished in two days.

These guns, steadily improving in performance, shot down 17 per cent in the first week, 40 per cent in the fourth week, and in the final week the highly encouraging score of 74 per cent.

Planes Destroy Flying Bombs

Meanwhile, fighters began by shooting down 30 per cent of the flying bombs reaching their areas. Greatest difficulty for the fighters was the speed of the projectiles, necessitating use of the fastest Tempest planes; Spitfires had to dive on the bombs to equal their speed.

But the air force destroyed 1,900 of the 8,000 bombs sent over.

This news will disappoint Hitler, because, in Baltic trials, a German ace flying a captured Spitfire attempted to shoot down flying bombs, and "demonstrated" to the Führer's satisfaction that the RAF could not possibly touch them.

Regarding the doubtful V-2 weapon, Duncan Sandys, British Undersecretary to the Ministry of Supply, said fuller information will be available when experts, now inspecting captured launching platforms in the Calais area, have returned to London.

Losses Heavy

It should be remembered, however, that the V-1 was not conquered without great sacrifices.

British and American air forces lost nearly 450 aircraft, including many heavy bombers, and 2,990 airmen in attacks on the flying-bomb sites, storage depots, experimental stations, and transport.

Robots caused one casualty a bomb at the start of the offensive, although this was cut until it took three bombs to cause one fatality.

But if Hitler, by this terror weapon, forced the Allies to divert valuable planes, antiaircraft crews and great effort, he expended vast quantities of German materials and manpower which could have gone into planes and equipment for meeting the West Front invasion.

Bomb Factory Destroyed

For instance, it was discovered in June that a car factory near Hanover was wholly given over to the manufacture of flying-bomb components. The Allies immediately sent over bombers and the factory was destroyed.

The British are giving high credit to the Americans for the willing aid extended.

President Roosevelt, in response to the personal request of Prime Minister Churchill, gave high priority for shipment of the latest American equipment for use with the British heavy ack-ack guns. American Fortresses and Liberators hammered heavily flying-bomb targets in Europe paralleling the British Bomber Command's efforts.

Final figures show that of more than 8,000 flying-bombs launched, only 2,300, or 29 per cent, reached the London area.

Many Fell in Sea

Another 25 per cent were imperfectly launched or otherwise erratic, many falling into the sea before reaching England, and flying-bomb defenses accounted for the remaining 46 per cent.

While the British Government's frank disclosures concerning the flying bombs indicate that the main danger from them is over, it still is admitted that the dimunitive V-1 raids on England are possible.

It has been discovered that some of the latest bombs have been carried pickaback by Heinkel planes and launched in the air. These launchings, obviously, still are possible by planes flying from German airfields, but most German airplanes are expected to be busy with other matters from now on.

Religious Leaders to Map Peace Report of Churches

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—Appointment of 25 prominent churchmen to study the basic problems of the peace strategy of the churches and report their findings to the "peace conference" of Protestant church leaders at Cleveland on Jan. 16 to 19 was announced by the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace of the Federal Council of Churches today.

Headed by Dr. Walter Marshall Horton, Professor of Theology, Oberlin College, the Commission is one of two named to prepare findings and recommendations to facilitate the work of the Cleveland conference. Another study group has been formed to investigate such conference as Dumbarton Oaks, Teheran, Moscow, and Cairo in terms of a churchman's approach to a peace based on spiritual foundations.

The Horton Commission will have an eight-point agenda, as follows:

Eight-Point Agenda

"1. To define the aspects of the Christian faith relative to the problems of peace.

"2. A discussion of the continued witness of the Christian church concerning world order regardless of day-by-day developments of secular governments.

"3. Considerations involved in support or nonsupport of intermediate procedures which fall short of the long-range ends to which the churches generally are committed.

"4. The place of the churches in influencing public opinion and the methods that appropriately may be used by the churches in this respect.

"5. An examination of the obstacles in the way of the achievement of a just and durable peace in terms of the attitudes of Christians, taking into account as far as possible psychological factors, with suggestions for meeting the situation.

"6. The psychological and cultural factors as they are related to our Christian faith which are involved in the reconstituting of Europe (Germany) and the Far East (Japan) after the war.

Factor in World Order

"7. How concretely can the world mission of the church be made a contributing factor in the achievement of world order?

"8. Steps that might be taken to strengthen the purpose of Christians to insure postwar collaboration on the part of the United States."

Dr. Horton is an ordained Baptist minister who has devoted his career to teaching and writing. He passed three years as an instructor at Union Theological Seminary, N. Y., before joining the faculty of the Oberlin Graduate School of Theology in 1925. He has been Fairchild professor of theology since 1926. He is the author of many books on religion. He was born at Somerville, Mass., and was awarded degrees by Harvard, Columbia, and Union Theological Seminary.

Force Needed To Back Peace, Ball Declares

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota said last night "the whole house of world security being built at Dumbarton Oaks today will tumble like cards if this essential ingredient is missing: A strict international law against military aggression and the means to enforce it."

The Senator, with Mrs. Vera Micheles Dean, Research Director of the Foreign Policy Association, upheld the affirmative side of the question: "Should we join a world organization which may require us to fight to enforce its decisions?" on America's Town Meeting of the Air.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, and Joseph Scott, radiocasting from Los Angeles, took the opposite view.

Mrs. Dean, asserting that the League of Nations was merely a loose grouping of states, said: "We must not assume that by using moral, economic, or other nonmilitary sanctions we shall be able to avert war. The moment we apply any kind of sanctions against a nation, that constitutes a form of warfare. That is why we should not apply any nonmilitary sanctions unless we are prepared to use military force ultimately if necessary."

Senator Wheeler, opposing a world police organization to enforce peace, declared: "There is no simple, easy formula for insuring peace, the causes of war lie deep within human nature and cannot be eradicated by any project or piece of machinery without such transformation of human nature that it would be human no longer."

Mr. Scott, also opposing the idea of a world police force, proposed instead that the totalitarian nations be indoctrinated with the principles of the American way of life.

Nazis Made Deep Inroads in Paris Food

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Allied supply services are rushing quantities of food to Paris where shortages of essential goods are increasing.

Railway and road traffic is still tied up and many of the supplies are flown in by American transport planes. It will take some time before the necessary 3,000 tons of food a day can be obtained to provide an adequate diet for the people of the French Capital.

The feeding of Paris is only part of the much larger problem of the over-all French food crisis, still aggravated by the Allied invasion. But, Allied and French experts are optimistic as to the possibility of restoring the French food supply in a relatively short time.

France's agriculture before the war provided for almost 80 per cent of the country's needs. Although today French crops are down one fourth or one third as compared with the prewar time, the French peasants produce enough food so that nobody need go hungry in France.

The present food shortage was caused by large requisitions on the part of the Germans, by the breakdown of the transportation system and by the large transactions carried out on the "black market." In their hasty retreat from France, the Germans, except in Normandy, had no time to destroy the crops or to exterminate the French livestock.

Crops Taken by Nazis

The Nazis requisitioned in 1943 and 1944 approximately one fifth of the French cereal crop, two thirds of the hay, oats, and straw, one third of the meat supply and one fourth to one third of the butter and other fats used for human diet, according to Vichy reports.

The food supply of the majority of the city population was much worse than these figures of German "purchases" seem to indicate. Only part of the still available agricultural products reached the market. Of a meat production of 1,150,000 tons a year the Nazis took 300,000 tons, but only 200,000 to 250,000 tons of the remaining quantity were distributed under the Vichy rationing system. Almost 50 per cent of the meat supply went into family use or was sold on the "black market."

The ending of the German requisitions will immediately permit a substantial increase in the French diet. In 1944, the average Frenchmen received 1,000 calories of rationed food a day and procured for himself another 300 calo- disposal of the French authorities ries of unrationed articles. Now, an additional 300-350 calories a day will be added to this.

Transport in Critical State

Improvement of French food distribution is largely dependent on the reorganization of the transportation system. Railway lines, roads, bridges, and channels have been destroyed by Allied pre-invasion bombing, by Underground sabotage and during the military operations since D-Day.

A large part of the French rolling stock for railway and road traffic has alse been smashed. The Allies, therefore, have put at the some 2,500 army trucks and the necessary fuel to participate in the distribution of food and clothing to the French population. A number of German vehicles will also be turned over to the French.

The Allied-French transportation agreement is only part of a larger deal recently concluded at Algiers. During the next months, the French will import from Allied countries some 2,500,000 tons of goods of all kinds, half of the deliveries being foodstuffs, the remainder clothing; seeds, fertilizers. Another 500,000 tons of food and other materials has ben stocked in Algiers and other colonies of the French Empire to be rushed to France.

New Agency Set Up

A new "Commission of Importations," headed by Jean Monnet, special Commissioner in the French "Provisional Government," has been set up to organize France's supply. Before the war, France imported approximately 6,000,000 tons of foodstuffs a year, while exporting 1,000,000 tons.

In a relatively short time, France can be made independent from food imports from abroad if the prewar productivity of its agriculture is restored. For this purpose, not only fertilizers, but also machinery and other agricultural implements must be sent to France.

Restoration of French agriculture is closely linked to the reconstruction of France's industry and of its transportation system.

The costs of this vast relief program are likely to exceed $3,000,000,000. If the Allies recognize the French "Provisional Government" as de facto or de jure supreme authority in France, the French will be able to pay for their imports with funds so far frozen in the United States, Canada and Great Britain. These funds amount to more than $3,000,000,000 in gold and securities.

French Plan Based On American Lines

By the Associated Press

Paris, Sept. 8

A new French republic founded along the lines of the United States Government with Gen. Charles de Gaulle installed as the first President was advocated today by a powerful federation of French Resistance groups.

This coalition would launch the Fourth Republic of France as soon as the war ends and political and war prisoners can be returned from Germany.

The federation, known as "Mouvement de la Liberation Nationale," embraces groups controlling six of the most influential former Underground newspapers in France.

'Global War Veterans' Group Gains Members

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 8 (AP)—Seven servicemen got together in Columbia, Tenn., exactly a year ago and began an organization exclusively for World War II servicemen—the Global War Veterans.

Today the group, with a membership of 302 persons from 20 States, gathered here for its first annual convention. Secretary Thomas H. Chunn of Columbia, one of the originators, predicted a bright future.

Army Training Counselors To Aid Returning Veterans

FORT DIX, N. J., Sept. 8 (AP)—The Army disclosed today it already has begun training a picked staff for the vast demobilization job.

A Separation Classification School, the first institution of its kind, has been established here to train officers and enlisted men as counselors for separation centers.

These centers, five of which already are in operation throughout the nation, are posts where enlisted men as well as officers make the actual transition from military life.

There, men leaving the service get final physical examinations, discharge certificates, mustering out pay, and advice on such subjects as their rights under the G. I. bill of rights, employment, finances and domestic troubles.

Lieut. Wilton P. Chase of Newton Center, Mass., Director of Instruction at the Classification School, said that the students, in civilian life, were educators, psychologists, or persons experienced in personnel work.

Their job as counselors will be to make every effort to help soldiers adapt themselves to civilian life again.

Already one class of 125 has completed the five-week course. Another class of 105 is being trained. Maj. Charles V. Roeder, head of the school, said the size of the classes would be increased to a maximum of 400 or 500 as the demobilization pace is stepped up.

Men passing through separation centers now are being discharged because of extreme dependency, minority (under age), misconduct and lack of adaptability to military service.

Relaxing of Food Rationing Tied to Decline in War Needs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—Progress of the war is making it possible for food rationing in the United States to be considerably eased before election day.

Two actions this week show a definite trend toward removal of restrictions on food distribution as soon as possible.

These were: Elimination of 17 items from the list of rationed canned goods and other processed foods Sept. 17.

Simplification of the "blue point" rationing system after Oct. 1 with points fixed in multiples of 10 so that tokens for change will no longer be needed.

Only a few canned goods will remain on the ration lists—canned fruits, tomatoes, catsup, chili sauce, and tomato, pineapple, and grape juices.

Food items scheduled to become point-free after Sept. 17 include all varieties of jams, and jellies, canned asparagus, lima beans, corn, peas, pumpkin, squash and mixed vegetables, baked beans, soups and baby foods.

Over two thirds of the meat available for dinner tables is already point free and it is predicted that steaks and roasts of commercial grade will come off the ration list in the next few weeks.

The announced policy of the Government for some months has been to lift wartime restrictions as quickly as possible, but even representatives of food processers were not entirely prepared for the swiftness with which progress is being made.

Less than a month ago, Chester Bowles, head of the Office of Price Administration, declared in a radio talk: "The War Food Administration tells us that this coming year the supply of canned fruit and vegetables available to civilians will be even less than last year."

WFA officials are now revising their food supply estimates in the light of European developments and are confident that their new figures will show the food on hand to justify the changes just ordered.

No Plane Priority Given For Morse-Pepper Debate

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 8 (AP)—A political debate does not warrant airplane priorities, the campaign headquarters of Wayne L. Morse, Oregon Republican senatorial candidate, was advised yesterday.

Mr. Morse and Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida were denied reservations to fly to Los Angeles for a radiocast on use of force in the postwar world. Senator Pepper spoke Sept. 6 at Seattle.

Separatees Prepare for Mustering Out

Associated Press

'Street' Scene at an Army Separation Center

This looks like a group of new recruits, which is precisely what it isn't. They are not draftees, but separatees—Army men arriving at the Separation Center at Fort Dix, N. J., Sept. 7 for mustering out. These men, with their bedding, are en route to barracks for physical examination, checking in of equipment, and interview before discharge. The Army announced recently that mustering out will be stepped up with the close of the European war.

Slovaks Fight Nazi Troops As Swing to Allies Gains

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reshuffling of Dr. Joseph Tiso's puppet government of Slovakia, which is indicated in dispatches from abroad, is not likely to exercise much influence on the course of events in that strategically important country.

Ever since Slovakia's "independence" was established on orders from Hitler on March 10, 1939, the real authority was neither President Tiso nor his Cabinet but Dr. Franz Karmasin, former high-school teacher and leader of the German minority, who received his cues from Berlin.

Up to 1942, however, a considerable portion of the population found little fault with that somewhat peculiar situation. They were satisfied to have a member of the clerical Slovak People's Party at the head of their State and they credited their President with having spared them the tribulations to which their former fellow-citizens in Moravia and Bohemia were subjected.

Not until some 200,000 Slovaks were inducted into the army and sent to the Russian front did public opinion begin to change perceptibly.

By the summer of 1943 a wave of sabotage swept the country. Resistance was particularly stubborn among the Slovak peasants who form the bulk of the population and who in numerous cases successfully circumvented government regulations for delivery of food.

Throughout this summer, Partisan activity was growing in the Slovakian backwoods. Finally, on last Aug. 30, the army rose in rebellion. The rebel officers declared the Bratislava Government deposed and, taking their cue from the July attempt against Hitler, they spread rumors alleging that Dr. Joseph Tiso had been killed.

According to latest reports, the rebels, comprising the Partisans, almost the entire army, and more than half of the police units, are in control of eastern and central Slovakia. German troops are said to be engaged in heavy fighting in and near Bratislava.

The German commander was ordered to suppress the revolt "ruthlessly," but it appears doubtful whether he will succeed.

The wooded mountains and narrow valleys of Slovakia favor the defenders. It seems moreover, that General Csatlos has no intention of risking his forces in an assault on Bratislava, but plans to invade Hungary from the north.

Either move, if synchronized with a Russo-Romanian offensive against Transylvania or the Danube Valley, would seriously threaten any German defense line inside Hungary and ultimately might open the road into Austria.

The country's strategic position lends Slovakian events a prominence far out of proportion to the number of persons involved. Slovakia not only is one of the doors leading into Central Europe, but also is a barrier protecting the southern approaches to German Silesia.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Service Is Linked With Craft Work and Fun In Miss Enderis's Plan of City Recreation

By Margaret March-Mount
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From her friendly office, with its collection of crafts, carvings, plaques, war service awards, citations of honor at home and abroad, Miss Dorothy Enderis directs Milwaukee's Department of Recreation, nationally known for its outstanding service to the city.

She is constantly in and out. She visits with a former social center soldier on furlough and his girl companion, supplies biographical data for a current radiocast, signs up for five real guns from the Police Department for the Rio Rita opera in the park, and receives four laymen and officials from a southern state, come for a two-day tour and survey of the recreation departments.

Miss Enderis is internationally recognized for the large part she has played in keeping juvenile delinquency at a minimum in Milwaukee. She understands young people and likes them, and early saw that "teen agers" needed a better place to congregate than a tavern. The answer was youth centers which are now helping to solve criminal and juvenile delinquency problems.

"Often people, especially appropriation authorities, say to me, 'You're always talking of play, play, play! But what of work for children?' " Miss Enderis told me. "Certainly I believe in children helping in the home," she said. "Each child should have his share of routine. There are always dishes to wash and beds to make. One of my 'leisure activities' as a little girl was shining lamp chimneys to the tune of 'A Sunbeam.' Now we press buttons. But there were other things than work. Although cards and dancing were then taboo, my childhood home was the scene of merry and democratic gatherings with children from both sides of the track."

Combines Work and Play

Miss Enderis's "recreation" now is likely to extend far beyond the dinner hour. She often stays late, perhaps to interview prospective social center applicants, for the 65 playgrounds in 33 social centers, with a municipal program of 26 sports, which are suffering today from a shortage of leadership.

But outside of the acute need for leaders, and writing letters to boys and girls in uniform, Miss Enderis says there isn't much difference in work during war years. "We just put a 'V' in front of it and keep on. Human needs are always about the same. In war they are intensified and spiritual needs come to the top. The big thing is not to wait for war."

The responsibility of the Recreation Department is so to fill the lives of individuals with worthwhile things that they will have rich inner resources on which to draw in all situations in life. Often talents that have been latent, all of a sudden come out.

"We are trying to win the battle on the home front, through helping both young and older persons to lose themselves in service. Classes in child behavior problems help women who must serve as both father and mother. Classes in conservation, making over old clothes, help save new materials. We have a number of 'fixit' classes, so that in the absence of husbands, fathers and brothers, women do not have to call an overworked plumber or electrician.

Develops Skills

"Some of the centers make place cards for soldiers' holiday trays. Some make canes from old broomsticks — sandpaper them narrow at one end, put a handle on the other, and they don't look like broomsticks any more.

"Birdhouse building has always been a social center activity. Now we are building a certain type for swallows as their reward for riding herd on mosquitoes, moths, and other insects rated as Victory Garden pests.

"We think the habit of service is one of the greatest characteristics we can put into an individual's life. The service may be simple. For example, one boys' club shovels snow from sidewalks where the older boys are away from home. I like the quotation, 'To give is to live, to deny is to die.'

"Our slogan is, 'During working hours man makes a living, during hours of leisure he makes a life.' He does what he wants to do, not what he must. America is skill hungry," it says.

Fosters Pride in Work

"The machine has robbed our generation of the joy of completion," Miss Enderis observes. "Today you don't see a bootmaker gazing at feet with a 'What a pair of boots I made for Mr. Brown!' look in his eyes. With an electric cutter he makes the tongues and sides; he pulls a lever that punches eyelets. He never had the joy of taking a customer's measurements and discussing styles, nor of finding where he could buy the best leather. This joy we are trying to bring back through craft work. Happy individuals are contented, law-abiding, intelligent citizens concerned about conditions and how to make them promote happiness."

Among her souvenir letters is one from a girl captain of a "Donut Dugout," in "a sweet, quaint little 17th century village." "Our biggest job after the war is not the provision of a pension, or soldier bonus, but the need for significant (not boondoggling) work for handicapped men to do.

Miss Enderis said that the social centers have always concerned themselves with the welfare of the foreign-born in Milwaukee. Schools formerly Americanized children away from their parents, thereby creating an almost insurmountable problem. Now the social centers encourage foreign-born to band together and learn the valuable contribution each has made to the American scene. Thus the younger generation comes to respect its heritage and see it as worth while against the American background.

Photo by Benedict Frenkel

At left, the pilgrim's bonnet as designed in the Washington University Millinery School by student Betty Rae Epstein. At right, the manufacturer's version, as young women on the campus of many colleges will wear it. Stitched felt with a ribbon frill in contrasting color.

Young Designers Spurred by 'Go Ahead' From Millinery Industry in St. Louis

By Joan Gardner
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

College girls have a mind of their own, and when it comes to that always debatable question of hats, they have very decided opinions. In St. Louis, the millinery industry three years ago had an idea that what the college girls of that city thought might reasonably express the minds of young women everywhere, and to test this theory they established a school of millinery design in the Fine Arts department of Washington University. The industry itself undertook to carry the cost of this school.

Today, at the end of the third year, the students have hit their stride. Their work reflects a new sophistication, and they have arrived at the point where they are gaining national attention. Fashion reporters arriving in St. Louis to cover the junior dress market now also give their attention to the millinery ideas of this young group.

Special Labels

To mark their product, every hat originated on this St. Louis campus and reproduced by the manufacturers carries a label that states it is an original creation of the Washington University Millinery School.

For the fall season, the millinery students have created hats which reflect new campus trends. One of the most popular millinery silhouettes is taken from the fisherman's brim. The crown of the hat is shallow, but fits the head, and the brim is gracefully draped off the face and cut long enough in back to cover the hair, which is usually worn shoulder length or longer.

There were a half dozen versions of this silhouette, two of the loveliest being a stitched fabric brim in black with a white underbrim of coif dimensions by Jean Vinyard. The manufacturer reproducing this hat for winter suggests violet with fuchsia, a charming color combination. Another version, in brown felt, is lined with a lighter brown felt and the brim tapers to nothing at the center front, where is posed a cluster of oak leaves of dark brown felt.

Adapted Cloche

The cloche receives strong support from the college girl. One talented young student gave it a new twist by adapting the brim of a Greek helmet, pointed to the center front and back. The millinery firm reproducing this prize-winning hat designed by Ruth Boles is using a rich, black fur felt and outlining the base of the crown with nailhead studding, thus creating a hat usable with tailored and dressy clothes. It is a small hat but it is flattering and easy to wear.

The pilgrim's bonnet is the choice of another student, Betty Rae Epstein. Exquisitely simple, it covers the head like a loose hood, the trimming a pleated ribbon frill at the fold of the bonnet in back.

New Effects

The pillbox and the beret gain new interest in the skilled hands of these students. The pillbox is cut for height and trimmed in back with a large butterfly bow, again to frame long hair. The beret is squared on one side, deeply padded and trimmed with a feather of the fabric.

There are few picture hats in the school's collection. Instead, the students favored the fancy little hat, one of the prize-winning versions using the bicycle clip as a base for pleating felt across the top of the head, with a bow in center to give it a fan-like appearance.

Summarizing, these young designs indicate that two colors in hats are more popular than one color; that hats firmly anchored are designed to cover the hair in back; that young girls like flattering hats rather than those which gain attention for their whimsy.

Since the establishment of the school, the millinery industry has spent in excess of $10,000, and they frankly state that they consider it their best investment.

Miss Beatrice Mansfield, an experienced milliner, conducts the course under the direction of Dean Hudson.

Have You Tried 'Utility Beef'?

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Want a good beef dinner that will cost you exactly nothing in ration points? Then add a new word to your shopping vocabulary —"utility grade beef." It's economical in price, too.

For food value and flavor, utility grade is as good as the higher grades, though cheaper than the higher grade roasts and steaks which take so many points. It's less tender, however, and has less fat than the more choice grades. The fat covering may be thin and slightly yellowish, and there won't be the usual "marbling" of fat through the lean.

So it won't do as well in your broiler or roaster, but properly cooked, it will make an appetizing meal. Proper cooking means cooking from toughness to tenderness, just as you do with the less tender cuts. And the same rules hold—grind or pound the meat, cook it long and slowly in moist heat, or add an acid in the form of tomatoes or vinegar.

All the way through, low heat is an asset. Too hot a fire toughens and shrinks the meat, but if you keep the fire low, you'll help the tenderizing process.

So—if you want to stretch the points, and if your butcher has utility beef on hand, here are some recipes made to order for this point-free meat.

Mother's Meat Balls

2 pounds ground beef
Salt and pepper
2 slices white bread, crusts removed
½ cup tomato juice
2 onions, sliced finely
2 tablespoons fat
1 carrot, sliced
½ cup water
1 tablespoon catsup

Season beef with salt and pepper. Soak bread in tomato juice. Then chop bread into meat mixture. Fry sliced onions in fat until lightly browned. Add half the onion mixture to the meat. Form meat mixture into balls, about 2 inches in diameter. Put other half of fried onions, the sliced carrot and water in the bottom of a covered roaster or casserole. Lay meat balls on top of vegetables. Spread catsup over top of meat balls. Cover closely and bake in a slow oven (300° F.) about 1½ hours. Serves 4 to 6. If meat is very lean, use additional fat.

Stuffed Cubed Steaks

1 pound steak (4 cubed or pounded)
¼ teaspoon salt
Pepper
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup soft bread crumbs
¼ teaspoon poultry seasoning
1 teaspoon minced onion
2 tablespoons butter or margarine, melted
2 tablespoons water
½ cup rice, cooked
2½ cups canned tomatoes
¼ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons butter or margarine

Wipe steaks with damp cloth; roll in mixture of salt, pepper and flour. Combine crumbs, poultry seasoning, onion, butter or margarine, and water to make a stuffing. Place steaks with cut side up, and cover each with a fourth of stuffing. Fold steaks over stuffing; fasten with toothpicks or skewers and place in a greased shallow baking dish. Place rice around meat rolls, add tomatoes, salt and butter or margarine. Cover dish and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) about 1 hour, or until steaks are tender. Serves 2 to 4.

Hungarian Goulash

2½ pounds beef chuck
Fat
2 teaspoons salt
Pepper
2 onions, chopped
1 No. 2½ can tomatoes
¼ teaspoon allspice
¼ teaspoon cloves
1 bay leaf
½ cup beef stock
6 small potatoes, pared

Cut beef into cubes and brown in fat. Add remaining ingredients, except potatoes. Cover closely, and simmer about 3 hours, or until meat is tender. Remove bay leaf. Add potatoes and cook until tender. Serves 6.

Upside Down Beef Pie

1½ cups sifted flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon paprika
1 teaspoon celery salt
¼ teaspoon white pepper
5 tablespoons shortening
¾ cup milk
¼ cup sliced onion
1 can condensed tomato soup
½ pound ground beef

Sift flour, baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt and other seasonings together. Cut in 3 tablespoons of shortening with 2 knives or pastry blender, until mixture resembles coarse meal. Add milk and mix until blended. Cook onion until soft in remaining shortening. Add remaining salt, soup and meat and heat to boiling. Cover with biscuit mixture and bake in a very hot oven (475° F.) about 20 minutes. Turn upside down on plate. Serves 6.

Meat Loaf Ring

2 pounds ground beef
1 pound ground pork
¼ cup minced onion
½ cup grated horseradish
1 teaspoon prepared mustard
2 eggs, beaten
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
½ cup catsup

Combine first eight ingredients and mix well. Pour catsup into bottom of greased ring mold and fill mold with meat mixture. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 1 hour. Unmold and fill center with creamed vegetable. Serves 8.

Swiss Steak in Sour Cream

3 pounds round steak, 2 inches thick
Flour, salt, pepper
Fat
2 onions, sliced
½ cup water
½ cup sour cream
2 tablespoons grated cheese
¾ teaspoon paprika

Dredge steak with flour and season with salt and pepper; brown on both sides in hot fat. Add remaining ingredients. Cover pan closely and simmer until meat is tender, about 2½ hours. Serves 6 to 8.

Correction

On August 22, we printed a recipe for Sweet Potato Fudge squares which, due to a typographical error, specified too much baking powder. The corrected recipe is as follows:

1 cup riced boiled sweet potato
1 cup sifted flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
¼ cup shortening
2 squares bitter chocolate, melted
¼ cup brown sugar
¼ cup milk, approximately
2 tablespoons peanut butter
1 egg separated

Cream shortening, add sugar, melted chocolate, and peanut butter. Sift flour and baking powder together, and add to the mixture, alternating with the beaten yolk and milk, first flour, then milk. Beat egg white stiff with a little salt, fold in, and spoon into well buttered pan. Bake and cut into squares while still warm. Keeps well.

Rubber Dulls Silver

Never let rubber bands get near silverware as they would cause tarnish. Use cords or tape for tying up silver in bags or cases to be stored away.

Bulgaria's Delaying Tactics Disclosed in Soviet Papers

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Sept. 8—Five closely printed columns are devoted in every Russian paper today to the reproduction of diplomatic correspondence between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria since April 17 last.

This was about the time of the Crimean campaign when more than ever Germany was finding Bulgarian ports and air bases of great value for attacking Russian troops in the south, for interfering with Russian shipping in the Black Sea, and for evacuating as many as possible German and Romanian troops trapped in the Crimea.

On April 17 Foreign Commissar Vyachslev Molotov complained of the facilities given by the Bulgarians to the Germans and demanded that this cease.

In a reply on April 24th with a display of innocence and protestations of friendship the Bulgarian Government asked the Soviet Government to indicate its precise charges and promised to make full inquiries.

Rift Over Consulates

On April 26 the Soviet Government replied that such a one-sided investigation by the Bulgarian Government "cannot produce positive results and cannot inspire the Soviet Government's confidence," and proposed reopening Soviet Consulates at Varna, Burgas, and Ruschuk which would enable Soviet representatives to ascertain on the spot the real position. The Soviet Government added that there were other Consulates in these places and there wasn't any good reason for Soviet Consulates being debarred.

At the same time it drew the attention of the Bulgarian Government to the fact that for more than two years representatives of the Soviet Legation at Sofia have been refused permission to visit Black Sea and Danubian ports.

Delaying Tactics

The Bulgarians evaded a straight answer and entered upon delaying tactics, saying that the opening of Soviet consulates should be preceded by resumption of economic relations with the Soviet Union. This was stated in a note on May 6, that is, after a fortnight's delay.

In this as in every other Bulgarian note there were the same protestations of the friendship of Bulgaria for Russia and their desire for confident friendly relations.

In the correspondence that followed Bulgaria continued to evade the issue of Soviet Consulates and only at the end of July when disaster both in the east and west had overwhelmed Germany did the Bulgarians reluctantly agree to the opening of a Russian Consulate at Varna, but not at Ruschuk or Burgas "which could come later."

In this note the Bulgarians for the first time produced a neutrality rabbit from the hat, assuring the Russians that they were doing everything to eliminate anything incompatible with this neutrality.

Neutrality Announced

On Aug. 12, the week before the launching of the Russian offensive against Rumania, the Russians asked the Bulgarians whether they would break off with Germany, whereupon, with the apparent intent of trying to deceive their own people and world opinion, the Bulgarians announced their complete neutrality.

With progress of the Romanian campaign Bulgaria became a vital factor favoring German troops, and the Russians gained the fullest conviction that the neutrality policy was merely a screen for helping Germany.

Nor in practice did the successive Bulgarian Government changes mean anything as far as facilitiesoffered to Germany were concerned.

Aid to Germany

The new Government's democratic reforms were also in the Russian view only a part of Bulgaria's delaying policy.

Announcement of these democratic innovations were combined with a renewed neutrality declaration which meant further aid to Germany. The five-column statement by the Soviet Foreign Office concluded:

"Thus Bulgaria's ruling circles have dragged in the Bulgarian people in defiance of its national interests first toward war against Britain and the United States, then against their brotherly Russian people who shed their blood in the struggle for Bulgaria's liberation in 1878.

"The Bulgarian people must find strength to shake off the German alliance inflicted upon them, and to restore the independence and national honor of their country."

Lasting Peace Is Declared Based on People, Not State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—If peace treaties of the future are to be enduring, they must be based on the premise that the most vital factor to be considered in negotiations is not the state as such, but the individuals in that state, in the opinion of Quincy Wright, of the Foreign Economic Administration, and Professor of International Law, University of Chicago.

"Peace making should be looked upon as a process similar to constitutional revision," Mr. Wright declared at the opening session of the three-day conference on science, philosophy, and religion at Columbia University here today.

The conference, the fifth of its kind at Columbia, has brought together several hundred educators, natural scientists and religious leaders to discuss research in problems of peace making and maintenance, education and group tension. In all, 80 papers will have been read at the nine sessions of the gathering.

Making of Real Peace

The United Nations could insure as much use of democratic theory as practical in formulating the peace, Mr. Wright said, by avoiding diplomatic negotiations in peace making, "continuing the process already begun of peace making by declarations of increasing concreteness."

Such a declaration might, by its terms, become legally binding when ratified by a suitable number of states, he added, leaving determination of political boundaries and recognition of enemy and other state governments to the machinery set up within the declaration's provisions. In this way a need for either a peace conference or a peace treaty would be avoided.

Discussing the current proposal for an international police body, Mr. Wright stressed that "the organization of the collective force must be efficient. This means that the international police force must be as certain and rapid in its action as the most recent technical developments of the art of war permit."

Subsidence of Europe

"The disappearance of the supremacy of Europe is one of the most significant facts of the modern world," George B. de Huszar, Department of Political Science and Anthropology, University of Chicago, another speaker, declared, adding that while the shift of technology to nonwestern peoples, coupled with the growth of Asiatic population, "does not necessarily imply an Asiatic menace," it does imply that "these regions will become powers to be reckoned with."

An advocate of the regional approach to the study of the contemporary world as a means to better understanding of world problems and conditions affecting all, Mr. de Huszar urged the adoption of a survey course on "the contemporary world" as a vital part of liberal education.

Relation of Arts to Peace

His prospectus for the course would include a consideration of each of the major regions of the world in terms of basic trends and problems. Such education is needed, he held, in order to develop intelligent and responsible citizens.

In a discussion of the arts and their relation to the development and maintenance of peace, Arnold M. Walter, Conservatory of Music, University of Toronto, and President of the Society of Contemporary Music, said that because harmony is the material a musician works with, he was "passionately convinced that harmony ought to govern society as it governs art," and that "the will to order ought to be powerful enough to prevent that organized chaos which goes by the name of war."

Mr. Walter emphasized that it should be remembered that a new social organization such as a world peace union "will work only if the human beings so organized are themselves sufficiently remolded."

"If all men desired peace," he declared, "no stupid diplomat, no vainglorious condottiere, no Kaiser and no Führer could start another war.

"Conversely, as long as men exist who are ready or even eager to fight, there will be war, all pledges, leagues and constitutions notwithstanding."

World Security Plan Nearing Final Shape

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—An Anglo-American-Russian plan for a world security system is being put into final shape at Dumbarton Oaks. Barring last-minute developments, it should be ready for study by the Chinese next week.

When the Chinese enter the conference, the Russians will leave. Within a week to 10 days it is hoped to transform the plan now in its final stages into a four-power document, including Chinese indorsement, in which stage it will be ready for submission to the rest of the United Nations and the public.

The inclusion of France—as soon as that nation has been politically reconstituted—along with the four countries in the conferences here would, under present plans, give a five-power nucleus to the proposed peace organization.

Ads Invite G. I.'s To Seek Jobs Now

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 8 — A realistic way of assuring men in the armed forces that postwar jobs are waiting for them was announced by The Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation, office equipment manufacturers.

Full-page "help wanted" advertisements are being placed by the company in Army Times, Newsweek, Time, and other magazines advising servicemen that applications will be considered now for 200 new positions on the company's postwar sales staff, in branch offices throughout the country and abroad, it was said. The company believes the ads are the first to "get down to brass tacks" with the soldiers, sailors, and marines who are thinking about what they will do when the war is over.

Try this one for size!

It's a package of Burnett Muffin Mix—that makes about eight generously-sized plump golden delicious muffins. . . . No "left-over" to fade in lift or quality.

Get a thrift-sized package of Burnett's Muffin Mix today. Add an egg, ½ cup of milk—and presto! — a plateful of mouth-watering muffins.

JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY
Also the makers of Burnett's Vanilla

Ask the famous diners at Chateau Richelieu

Near Radio City stands a great New York restaurant catering to the notables of theater and industry. Pietro points out, salads served with a noble French Dressing are in great demand. "A real French Dressing requires fine olive oil," adds Pietro. "We always use Pompeian!"

Try a crisp garden salad served with freshly made, genuine French Dressing . . . that's made with Pompeian Olive Oil! It's pure, superfine, delicious! Pompeian—the biggest name in olive oil. Pompeian Olive Oil Corp., Baltimore, Md.

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For all those uses to which cleansing tissues may be put, have Sitroux Tissues on hand. Because they're softer, stronger, more absorbent, Sitroux is the tissue for all the family—from tender tot to robust pop.

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*On bathtubs in daily use, tests were made of cleansers that, along with Old Dutch, account for over 90% of all the cleansers sold in the U. S. and Old Dutch was the winner by a big margin. If you haven't tried Old Dutch lately, better get a can today!

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Sports News

Mexicans Have Deep Interest In U. S. Sports

TULSA, Okla., Sept. 8 (AP) — Ask almost any black-eyed youngster on the streets of Mexico City who is leading the National League and he'll say the St. Louis Cardinals. Then it's a good idea to walk away from him quickly.

If you don't, he'll give you the standings in the American League, too, and try to enlighten you on the batting averages and life history of every outstanding player in both loops.

Enthusiastic Interest

This enthusiastic interest in American sports, in the opinion of William H. "Little Bill" Miller, is the real key to hemispheric solidarity. One good United States basketball or baseball team touring Mexico, he says, can do more to establish friendly relations between the two countries than all the government missions on record.

Miller, one of the country's foremost experts on the art of physical relaxation as an aid to athletic supremacy, has just returned from Mexico, where he lectured to coaches, players, and officials on the American brand of basketball.

"The reception those wonderful people gave me was something terrific. They don't care about our government good-will missions but they're crazy about American sports.

"Mexico is the most fertile sports field in the world and it should be cultivated. The Mexican as an athlete has the speed and spirit to star in any kind of competition."

Basketball Tops

Basketball is tops in Mexican fan interest, says "Little Bill," with baseball a good second and tennis third.

"The facilities they have for these sports are amazing," he said. "There are four public playgrounds in Mexico City and each has a fieldhouse, basketball courts, baseball diamonds, and tennis courts, and there are seating accommodations for thousands."

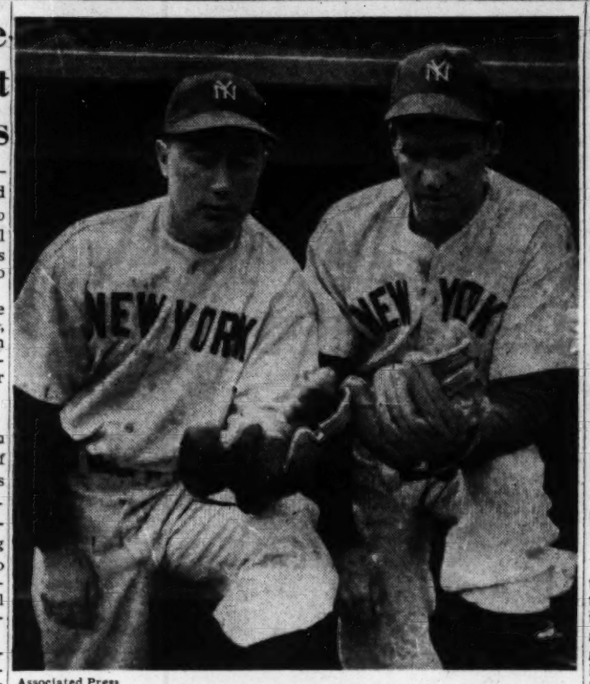
A basketball building which will compare in size with Madison Square Garden will be under construction there soon, he added.

Miller, who has helped the Cincinnati Reds and other noted teams in their training, said Mexican newspapers carry complete accounts of all American sports and the reader interest is extremely high.

Needed One 'At Bat'

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 8 (AP)—Outfielder Rod Knight could have won the Amateur Baseball League batting title by getting up and striking out—but he didn't.

Knight finished the season with a .537 average, 60 points ahead of anyone else, but he went to bat only 69 times. League minimum for winning the batting crown: 70 trips.



Associated Press

Half of Yankee Infield

George (Snuffy) Stirnweiss, left, and Oscar Grimes, who play second and third, respectively, for the New York Yankees, are vital cogs in Manager Joe McCarthy's tight inner cordon. Snuffy, the former North Carolina University star, is especially having a good year, for he leads the American League in runs scored, 109; in hits, 177, and in stolen bases, 49.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Of all the arguments for and against night baseball, the one likely to carry the most weight is seen in the following note which appeared in the Atlanta Constitution last Tuesday morning: "Due to a partial holiday in the Constitution's composing room yesterday there is no story on the sports page regarding the Atlanta Crackers-New Orleans double-header last night." . . . The Nazi radio reports that the Hungarian Swimming Association has barred a number of its best swimmers from competition for refusing to take part in an intra-Axis meet at Bratislava.

* * *

Before the Bears-All Star football game, Sid Luckman spent considerable time composing a speech to deliver in accepting the Joe Carr Memorial Trophy as the most Valuable Player in the National Football season . . . Coach Luke Johnsos, who listened to Sid's rehearsals until he knew the speech better than Luckman, had to stand by at the big moment while Sid stammered into the mike: "Thanks, er-er—everybody. Thanks." . . . "All that punishment I took just for that," Johnsos moaned afterward. "And to top it off, they gave Sid the wrong trophy."

* * *

The first time Jimmie Foxx went to bat in his new role as Piedmont League manager he hit into a triple play . . . Don Weir, Oklahoma U. quarterback (Navy V-12) who'll move on to Annapolis next summer, is the son of Heinie Weir, who captained the Texas Aggies in a post season game against Bo McMillin's Centre College Colonels, Jan. 2, 1922 . . . The International League will show an increase of about 25 per cent in attendance this season with a total of around a million and a half . . . Tulane's football drills have been hampered lately by "gas warfare practice." . . . Sounds as if "Little Monk" Simons was exercising the coach's prerogative ahead of time.

* * *

Marine Private Wilbur Greene, a veteran of Tulagi and former jiu-jitsu instructor at Parris Island, appears to have a strangle hold on the strong-man title at Penn State College. He topped the Navy V-12 field for the third time in periodical physical fitness strength tests . . . Private Warren Vitello of Warren, Ohio, doesn't pitch in the regular Iceland Softball League because his outfit has to work too many odd shifts, but at last report he had won 15 games without a loss and had taken three straight no-hitters . . . Lieut. Lynn Patrick, the hockey star, who was injured in the eye when he was struck by a twig while riding a motorcycle through a wood on M. P. duty near Detroit the other day, says he hopes to come back to hockey again after the war.

Nelson, McSpaden Tied for Lead In Texas Golf Event

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 8 (AP)—The 200-odd golfers who planked down their cash to play in the Texas Victory Open were warned by Lakewood Pro Larry Nabholtz that par on the lengthened course would be a tough old bird to negotiate with. They found out the first day that Larry wasn't talking through his visor.

The initial 18 holes of the 72-hole $10,000 War Bond tournament found just two fellows able to best regulation figures—Byron Nelson and Harold (Jug) McSpaden, who are in a bracket by themselves when it comes to victories and cash—11 tournaments and almost $60,000 between them since Jan. 1. Six titles and $36,500 have gone to Nelson.

Byron and Jug each romped in with a 69, two under par, in yesterday's play, leaving them three strokes ahead of anyone else in the field.

Nelson went out early yesterday and came in with his 34-35 in mid-afternoon. Until the last players had posted cards, Lord Byron's score stood up. Then McSpaden, who had gone two over on the first nine, got in the groove to help whip in with a four-under 32 and drew even with the nonchalant Nelson.

Easing into second place were amateurs Labron Harris of Oklahoma City and Corp. Earl Stewart of Fort Worth Army Air Field, each with a 72, while Ray Mangrum of Beverly Hills, Calif., and Denny Shute of Huntington, W. Va., pulled up a stroke back of the simon-pures.

Lieut. Ben Hogan of Fort Worth Army Air Field, a pre-tournament favorite on the basis of three fine practice rounds in which he blistered par each time, had lake, fence, rough, and putting trouble. He finished with a big 76.

BASEBALL
TOMORROW FENWAY PARK 2 P.M.
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195
Fenway Park Ken. 9231

Herb Kopf Plans Heavy Practices For Yanks Squad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 8—While the general consensus was that the newly organized Boston Yanks did surprisingly well in holding the Cleveland Rams to a 9-0 score last Wednesday night, Herb Kopf, capable mentor of the Hub outfit, was far from satisfied.

He realizes that there is plenty of work to be done before tangling with the powerful Green Bay Packers here Sunday, and for that reason he has carded a double workout for today and a long single session tomorrow.

The three practices will be devoted almost entirely to offense, for the Rams game showed that there is a lot to do. Of course, it is only natural that the Yanks offense should be far from perfect, for after all, the players are working under a system completely new to them, and due to coming and going of gridmen this training session it has been almost impossible to get clicking.

For example, there was Augie Lio who started at weak-side guard against the Rams. He did not join the Yanks until last Saturday and had only two workouts before playing. There is no doubt but that Lio will continue to be the standout he has been during the last three years with the Detroit Lions, but he must be given time to learn his assignments.

Then, too, Kopf has been experimenting and trying members in new positions, for with a squad of 28 men (that is all permitted by the league) several of the players may have to double up occasionally and this is the time for them to learn their new tasks. Thus, with many of the Yanks trying to learn double assignments, it is little wonder that they have not come to the fore rapidly. But it is better to straighten these matters out now than to wind up in trouble once the season starts.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Ryba	11	5	Terry	6	8
Bowman	11	6	O'Neill	6	10
Barrett	8	5	Hausmann	4	7
Dreisewerd	1	1	Woods	3	7
Cecil	2	3			

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Rich	1	0	Barrett	7	15
Hutchinson	9	6	Javery	7	18
Andrews	13	13	Cardoni	9	6
Tobin	15	17	MacPherson	0	0
Hutchings	1	2			

Boston Batting

Red Sox

Doerr	.325	Partee	.251
Fox	.324	Newsome	.251
Johnson	.323	McBride	.251
Tabor	.283	Cronin	.247
Bucher	.276	Culberson	.244
Metkovich	.275	Conroy	.233
Finney	.261	Lake	.222

Braves

Holmes	.306	Wietelmann	.232
Klutts	.281	Huston	.220
Macon	.277	Richison	.207
Masi	.271	Hofferth	.190
Wright	.270	Drews	.189
Njeman	.265		

Cronin Faces Best Chance As Hub Boss

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Not since distant 1918, when the Ed Barrow-managed Red Sox finished first in the American League, has Boston been this close to a pennant and World Series.

Despite the feeling elsewhere that either the Tigers or Yankees will eventually win this flag race, local optimism was high today as the Red Sox plunged into their crucial Fenway series with the New York club.

There have been times in the Joe Cronin regime here when the Sox led the league. But never has Joe been so close to the pot of gold so late in the season. And for the moment he has the advantage of his home park.

Demand Great

New England must sense that the Red Sox are still red-hot contenders. Not for some time has the Fenway ticket office seen such a rush for pasteboards. The entire grandstand for Sunday's doubleheader has been sold for two days. That is, the original section of the grandstand which goes past first base to the end of the boxes. The right field sector will be sold as unreserved Sunday morning. And, of course, there are the bleachers.

The Red Sox were ready. After picking Joe Bowman to pitch the opener, Cronin said that it would be Pinky Woods, Emmett O'Neill, Rex Cecil or Clem Dreisewerd against Ernie Bonham tomorrow. Pete Fox was back in right field this afternoon. Missing, however, was Bobby Doerr, whose handy bat would have been welcome with open arms at a time like this. But that's wartime baseball.

Like '35 Cubs

In town late yesterday to give his athletes a full night's sleep here before the series, Joe McCarthy recalled that his current ball club is not unlike the Chicago Cubs of 1935.

"The Yankees are a hot ball club," the New York manager remarked. "And a hot club can do anything.

"Who would have figured that the 1935 Cubs could rip off 21 straight and win the pennant?" McCarthy continued. "I have been reminded before that of the 21 games remaining on our schedule, only two are at Yankee Stadium. But a real team can win on any field, at home or abroad. And this team can do it."

Reminded, also, of the vital won and lost statistics which lifted the Yanks to the head of the parade, McCarthy replied: "That's all water over the dam. Past performances make interesting reading, but they have no bearing on what will happen tomorrow. We are now tied with the Browns, so this is a new race."

* * *

Briefs . . . Mel Ott and Bill Voiselle beat the Braves last night at the Polo Grounds . . . Ott clouted his 26th home run and Voiselle racked up his 19th victory . . . As the Dodgers lost to the Phillies, however, the Braves retained sixth place in the National League . . . Johnny Quinn announced today that Ben Geraghty joined the Braves last night from Syracuse and that Pitcher Woodend would leave the same club to join the varsity on Tuesday at Brooklyn.

* * *

Also, Hugh Poland returns from Indianapolis on Tuesday . . . Prior to this afternoon, the Red Sox had won six out of seven from the Yankees at Fenway . . . Lou Finney passed his pre-induction physical, but has 21 days . . . He will play most of the remaining Sox games . . . The Cardinals have won 14 straight from the Cubs . . . Ira Hutchinson has been pitching excellent relief ball for the Braves of late . . . Both the Red Sox and Cubs are after second sacker Bob LeBlanc of St. Bernard's High School, Fitchburg.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Dizzy Trout, Tigers—Shut out Cleveland with three singles, striking out five to earn 24th victory by 3-0 margin.

Bill Voiselle and Mel Ott, Giants—Voiselle neared goal of becoming first New York 20-game winner since 1937 by grabbing 19th over Boston, 9-3, with help of Ott's 26th homer with two on.

Johnny Hopp, Cardinals—Returned to lineup with four hits in five at bats including single during winning spurt in ninth inning to trip Chicago, 3-2.

Mike Chartak, Browns—Singled home two runs with bases loaded in ninth to tie game and set up 5-4 win over White Sox.

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	Games to P. C.	Play
	New York	74	59	.556	21
	St. Louis	74	59	.556	21
1	Detroit	73	60	.549	21
2	Boston	71	62	.534	21
10½	Cleveland	64	70	.478	20
12	Philadelphia	63	73	.467	19
14½	Chicago	60	73	.451	21
19½	Washington	55	79	.410	22

Results Sept. 7

Detroit 3, Cleveland 0.
St. Louis 5, Chicago 4.
Only games scheduled.

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	Games to P. C.	Play
	St. Louis	94	55	.729	25
17½	Pittsburgh	76	52	.594	26
22½	Cincinnati	70	56	.536	28
34½	Chicago	58	68	.460	28
35	New York	60	71	.458	23
41½	Boston	54	78	.409	22
42½	Brooklyn	53	79	.402	22
43½	Philadelphia	51	77	.398	26

Results Sept. 7

New York 9, Boston 3.
Cincinnati 7, Pittsburgh 1.
Philadelphia 7, Brooklyn 5.
St. Louis 2, Chicago 2.

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 7

International League

Newark 4, Syracuse 3.
Baltimore 21, Jersey City 10.
Rochester 8, Montreal 2.
Buffalo 9, Toronto 7, 10 innings.

American Association

Columbus 3-6, Louisville 0-5, second game 11 innings.
St. Paul 2-3, Milwaukee 1-10.
Kansas City 6-2, Minneapolis 4-11.
Toledo 5, Indianapolis 2.

Eastern League

Hartford 5-18, Wilkes-Barre 2-2.
Elmira 3-8, Utca 1-5, first game 11 innings.
Albany 12, Scranton 5.
Williamsport 11, Binghamton 8.

Southern Association

Chattanooga 4, New Orleans 1.
Mobile 3, Memphis 1.
Atlanta 13, Birmingham 7.
Nashville 12, Little Rock 3.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 2-5, Seattle 1-6.
Portland 3-13, Sacramento 2-11.
Hollywood 7, Los Angeles 3.
Oakland 4, San Francisco 0.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Walker, Brooklyn, .350.
Runs—Musial, St. Louis, 102.
Runs batted in—Nicholson, Chicago, 105.
Hits—Musial, St. Louis, 180.
Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 48.
Triples—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 18.
Home runs—Nicholson, Chicago, 31.
Stolen bases—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 23.
Pitching—Wilks, St. Louis, 15-2, .882.

American League

Batting—Doerr, Boston, .325; Fox, Boston, .324.
Runs—Stirnweiss, New York, 109.
Runs batted in—Stephens, St. Louis, 94.
Hits—Stirnweiss, New York, 177.
Doubles—Boudreau, Cleveland, 34.
Triples—Stirnweiss, New York, 15.
Home runs—Etten, New York, 18.
Stolen bases—Stirnweiss, New York, 49.
Pitching—Hughson, Boston, 18-5, .783; Newhouser, Detroit, 23-6, .742.

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6 consecutive days	.12	.25

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All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line. For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALES REPRESENTATIVE
Long established organization needs executive type representatives residing in Massachusetts. Only men over 40 with good character and excellent sales background in intangibles such as insurance or bond sales, or with cash register sales experience, need apply. Must be bondable and have car. Earnings must be minimum of $5,000 per year for the man who qualifies to hold protected territory. Commission basis. Give full details, references. After exchange of correspondence selected men will be interviewed in each state, and given actual sales training in field. Box M-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

DR. OF LAW, thorough European university training (Oxford, Grenoble), speaking English, French, German; Protestant; long experience public administration; since 5 years in U. S., with 3 years' experience in practical farming, seeks position in U. N. R. R. A.; also as instructor or tutor in private house; or private secretary or similar capacity; or as co-manager on farm. Write Box D-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

REPRESENTATIVE with many years sales and executive experience including business building promotions seeks to represent a product or service requiring above average ability and tactful handling. One related to Motor Cars, major Appliances or Building Industry. Prefer Western New York State or larger territory but will move. E. M. H., 281 Woodbine Avenue, Rochester 11, New York.

AM EXPERIENCED in management, manufacturing and sales; seek responsible position; good reason for change. Reply Box N-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

CAPABLE, intelligent woman with broad background of active experience in small retail store management, familiar with general office routine and can supervise, desires interesting position in metropolitan N. Y. area, with post-war opportunity; excellent references supplied. Write Box X-43, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MATURE woman wants home with Christian Scientists on farm in Vermont; reasonable; willing to help in home. Write Box C-39, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOMES WANTED

MIDDLE-AGED lady desires home within 50 miles N. Y. with private family (Christian Scientist); some care and companionship needed. Box X-64, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Young woman requiring some attention, needs comfortable, quiet home with Christian Scientists. Box 94, 1013 National Press Bldg., 4.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME
Transient, permanent, for rest or study; elderly people welcome; attention if desired. Hollis 7, N. Y. Ho. 5-9484.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

CULTURED family, Christian Scientists, near New York, with son 15, would make a home for boy of relative age. Box M-38, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

COUNTRY BOARD

QUIET, restful vacation spot in the foothills of the Berkshires; our own chickens, dairy and garden products; all home cooked foods; excellent beds; open all year. PAWLING PINES, Pawling, N. Y.

CARE FOR CHILDREN

BOSTON—Conducted children's tours and parties supervised; care given children at their home in parents' absence. Box M-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ACCOUNTANTS

Remote Control Bookkeeping and Tax Service
for the smaller business firms, by reputable accountants and tax consultants; financial statements rendered monthly; $3 and upward weekly. Ask for full information—TODAY!
George W. Derby Company
142 Main Street, Brockton 32, Mass.

ANTIQUES

VISITORS TO BOSTON—SEE OUR Most Unusual Collection of Fine Porcelains and China
Windsor Art Galleries, 60 Arlington St., Boston

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY FOSTAR, 56 Market Street, Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7260.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

TAXI THE DELUXE WAY
BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows comp. Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, BIGelow 3900, Worcester 4-3897, Milford 1600, Framingham 3131 (Mass.)

BEAUTY SHOPS

EDNA BEAUTY SHOP, 4197 Washington St., Roslindale Square, Mass., near Rialto Theatre. All lines of beauty craft. PAR. 7323.

WANTED . . . Baker experienced in the production of pies and cakes for the better trade; must be capable of managing and buying; the largest independent retail bakery on the Virginia peninsula; wonderful opportunity for right party.

Also, two experienced bakers in the production of high-grade cakes and pies; top salary plus bonus. Box L-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COUPLE — On country estate, 2 adults. Woman for housework, no laundry. Man for outdoor work. Perm. job. State religion and salary desired. Box 32, Ipswich, Mass.

CHURCH FURNITURE

HUNTINGTON SEATING CO.
Pews, Reader's Desk and Chairs
480 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1169 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St. Ken. 0848. Opp Jordan Hall, Boston. Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

NEW floors laid, surfaced and finished; old floors resurfaced and finished; latest methods; serving Greater Boston.
YOUNG & LISTER
Melrose 1849

HOSIERY

BIJOU RAYON HOSE
Sweaters to Size 46
DEBS, 9 Corinth Street, Roslindale, Mass.
Blouses, Junior Sportswear

INVISIBLE MENDING

INVISIBLE MENDING SERVICE
Moth Holes, Tears, etc. Rewoven. Little Bldg., B. 36, Boston. Lib. 7864

JEWELERS

BEADS EXPERTLY RESTRUNG
WIDMER, of 31 WEST STREET, BOSTON

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH For Solid Silverware, Gold, Watches Diamonds, Jewelry, Coins
S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

HIGH SCHOOL BOY (16 yrs.) wishes home in country in exchange for his services after school hours. Write Box B-30, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5 and up (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 2821. New Custom-made Mattresses $34.50 up. WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

SILVER and gold alto band horn. Cost $85, sell $30.00. Box N-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OIL BURNER SERVICE

Oil Burners Maintenance and Repair Service on the Melrose 0083, Edwards Service Co., 179 Lebanon St., Melrose, Mass.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

Painting, Papering ARNold 2363
EDWARD PARKER (Mass.)

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIOS Repaired by Experts. B

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
ACF-Brill Motor	15	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
Adams Exp .15e	11	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	2	22	22	22	— ¼
Air Reduction 1a	10	40½	39⅞	39½	+ ⅜
Alaska Juneau	3	6⅜	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	15	2¼	2¼	2⅜	
Allegheny pf	19	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
Alleg pr pf	1	52	52	52	+1½
Alleg L Stl 1.05e	6	26⅛	26¼	26⅛	+ ⅛
Allen Indust 3½g	2	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
Al Chem & Dye 6	5	148	147	148	+ ¼
Allied Kid 1a	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Allied Mills 2e	8	30¼	30	30¼	— ¼
Allied Strs 1	28	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
Allied Strs pf 5	1	99½	99½	99½	— ⅛
Allis Ch Mfg 3½e	17	37	36½	36½	— ½
Alpha P Cem 3½e	1	22½	22½	22½	
Amerada Pet 3	1	99¾	99¼	99¼	— ¼
Amal Leather	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1½g	6	74½	73	73	—1
Am Bank Note .80	3	21	20¼	21	+1
Am Bosch ½e	3	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh 3½e	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ¼
Am BrSh pf5¼ †	30	132½	132	132½	+ ½
Am Cable & Rad	58	13	12⅞	12¾	+ ⅛
Am Can 3	5	88	87	87½	+ ⅛
Am Can pf 7 †	60	180	179¾	180	+1½
Am Car & F 2½e	6	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜	+ ⅜
Am C & F pf 5½e	2	82	81½	81½	+ ½
Am Chain & C 2	7	25⅜	25	25⅜	— ⅛
Am Colortype .45e	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
Am Crystal Sugar	2	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Am Crys S pf 6 †	10	106¼	106¼	106¼	
Am Distil	4	22⅜	22½	22½	— ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	7	4⅛	4	4	
Am&FP 2pf	3	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Am-Haw SS 2¼e	5	35	35	35	+ ¼
Am Hide & Leath	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	8	71	70	70	— ⅞
Am Ice	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
Am Internat .20e	20	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Am In Ill pf2½ †	110	49	49	49	
Am Locomo ¾e	21	18⅝	18¼	18½	+ ¼
Am Locom pf 7	1	92½	92½	92½	+ ¾
Am M&Fdy .80	4	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
Am M&Met ¾e	2	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
Am Metal pf 6 †	10	125	125	125	+2½
AmNewsCo 1.80 †	10	36½	36½	36½	— ½
Am Pow & Lt	21	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
Am P&L 56 pf	15	55	54¼	54¼	— ¾
Am P&L $5 pf	6	48⅛	47¾	48	
Am Rad&St S .30e	53	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Am R Mill .60e	10	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	
Am R Mpf 4½ ‡	270	71⅛	70½	71⅛	+ ⅛
Am Seating	1	16⅜	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	15	38⅛	38⅜	38⅜	
Am Stl Fdrs 2	2	24¼	4	24	— ⅜
Am Stove .90e	1	24	24	24	+1
Am Sug Ref 2e	8	46¾	46	46	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel 9	29	162¾	161¾	161¾	—1
Am Tobacco 3a	5	71	70¾	70¾	+ ½
Am Tob B 3a	14	72⅛	71⅞	72	+ ¼
Am Tob pf 6	1430	149½	149¼	149½	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs ⅓e	7	12¼	12	12	
Am Viscose 1¾e	7	43⅛	43¼	43½	+ ¼
Am Wat Wks	21	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf 8k	2	84¼	84	84¼	+ ¾
A Zinc L & S	7	4¾	4½	4½	
AnacondaCop 1¾e	25	26½	25⅞	25⅞	— ¼
AnaconW&C½e	10	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
Anchor H-G .45e	5	25½	25	25	— ⅜
APW Paper	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Arch-Dan-M 2e	2	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ¾
Armour & Co	30	6	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Armour pr pf 6k	*3	91¼	90½	91¼	+3
ArmstrongCork¾e	2	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ½
Artloom Corp .30e	4	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
Assd DryGoods¾e	6	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
Assd D Gds1pf6 †	50	1.6	106	106	— ½
Assd DGd 2 pf7 †	20	99¾	99½	99¾	+1¼
Associates Inv 2	*1	44⅛	45¼	45⅛	+1
Atch T&SF 4½e	22	63¼	62¾	63	— ¼
Atch T & S pf 5	3	94¼	94	94½	
Atl Coast L 1½e	10	36⅞	35½	35¾	— ⅛
Atl Refining 1e	14	29⅛	28⅛	28¾	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp ½e	5	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
AtlasPowd 2¼e †	130	55½	55¼	55½	+ ¼
Atlas Pow pf 5 †	30	117¾	117¼	117¼	—2¼
Aviation Corp. 10e	22	4¾	4½	4½	
Bald Loco ct ¾e	19	21⅝	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	25	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	11	15½	14¾	15	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Ban & A pf7½k †	2	62	62	62	
Barber Asph ⅓e	6	23¾	23	23	
Barker pf 2¾ †	10	51	51	51	
Barnsdall Oil .60	5	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
Bath Ir Wks 3e	4	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ¼
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	29	29	29	+ ½
Belding-Hem .80	3	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
Beech Airc 1g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Bell Airc 1e	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2½e	23	44⅜	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .60e	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Best Foods 1e	7	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Beth Steel pf 7	2	119¼	118½	118½	—2⅜
Beth Steel 4½pe	8	60	59½	59¾	
Bigelow-Sanf1¾e	3	48¼	48	48¼	+ ¾
Black&Deck 1.60a	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .45e	*4	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Bliss&Laugh 1e	2	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
Boeing Airplane 1e	7	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
BohmAl&Br 1½e	2	49¼	49	49¼	+ ½
Bond Strs 2	2	42¾	42½	42¾	
Borden Co 1.20e	5	31¼	31⅛	31¼	
Borg-Warner 1.60	4	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	+ ⅞
Boston & Maine	2	5	5	5	
BowerBBear 1½e	4	42¾	42¾	42¾	
Braniff Airw .60	26	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
Brewing Cp Am 2	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	— ¼
Bridgeport Br 1	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Briggs Mfg 2	24	39⅞	38¾	39⅜	— ⅛
Bristol-Myers1¼e	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ¼
Briggs Mfg 2	17	39⅞	39⅜	39½	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ¼e	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Brunswick-Bal ¾e	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	57	11½	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅜
Budd Mfg	29	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	150	206½	206½	206½	
Buda Mfg$5pf5	180	67½	67	67¾	+ ¾
Budd Wheel ¼e	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
BuffaloForgel .35e	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
Bullard Co ½e	2	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Burl Mills 1.20e	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
BurrAddMach.55e	7	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Byrd Term ¼e	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Butler Bros .45e	7	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
Butte C & Z ⅓g	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Byers AM Co ¼e	2	13½	13½	13½	
Byers Am of 7 †	50	81	81	81	
Byron Jackson ¾e	3	22¾	22½	22¾	
Callahan Z-Lead	25	1⅛	1	1	
Cal & Hecla .60e	17	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ¼
Campbell Wy ¾e	7	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
Can DryGAle ¾e	9	30¼	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅜
Can South Ry 3 †	20	41	40	40	—2
Canad Pacific ⅓e	18	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
Capital Adm A	4	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅛
Carriers&Gen .20	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Case Jl Co ¾e	3	36½	36	36	+ ¼
Caterpil Tractor 2	5	48⅝	48½	48½	+ ⅛
Celanese Cp 3-70f	100	35	35	35	+ ⅝
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	30	123	123	123	+ ½
Celotex Corp ⅛	5	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	20	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜	+ ¼
Cent Aguirre 1⅛	9	21¾	21½	21½	+ ¼
Cent Foundry	42	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
Cent R R N J	4	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Century Rib M 10e	2	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅞
Cerro de Pas 2¼e	5	32⅞	32¾	32¾	
Certain-teed Prod	32	6¾	6½	6½	+ ⅛
Certain-teed pf 7	80	106	105	105	+1¼
Champ P & F ¾e	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
Champ P&F pf6 †	10	111¾	111¾	111¾	— ¼
Checker Cab	3	40	40	40	+ ¼
Ches & Ohio 3	26	45¾	45	45⅝	+ ⅛
Chi & E III ⅓g	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Chi & E III A 1e	3	14⅞	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Chi Grt Wpf 1⅞k	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
Chi & No West	22	24	23½	23⅞	—1⅛
Chi&NW pf .15e	38	45⅞	45	45¾	
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	1	46	46	46	— ½
Chi Pneu Tool 2	7	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Chi PT prpf2½ †	20	54	54	54	+ ½
Chi Yellow Cab 3	3	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
Chiles Co	4	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
Chrysler Corp 2½e	25	89¾	88½	88½	—1
City I&F 1.20	2	21½	21½	21½	
City Invest †	20	71	71	71	+1
City Stores	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Clev E I pf 4½ †	30	114¼	113½	113½	— ¾
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	3	33¾	33	33¼	+ ¼
Cluett Pea 1½e	3	38¼	37¾	37¾	— ¼
Coca-Cola 3a	2	135⅞	135¾	135¾	+2½
Collins & Aik ¾e	2	35½	35	35½	
Col & South	240	18⅛	17½	17⅝	— ⅜
Col & South 2pf †	70	16½	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
ColBrCastA 1.20e	2	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜	— ¼
ColBrCastB 1.20e	4	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
Colum G&E .10e	23	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	5	84½	84¼	84¼	+ ¼
Col G&E 5 pf5	1	76	76	76	+ ½
Colum Pict ½e	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Colum P pf 2¾	2	43	43	43	

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	1,477,770
1944 volume to date	184,773,940
1943 volume to date	214,036,012

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Comi Credit 2	4	40¾	40½	40½	
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	3	46⅝	46½	46½	— ⅛
Comi Solvents .30e	8	15¼	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
Com Ed 1.40	28	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅛
Com'wlth&South	155	1	1	1	
Com & So pf 3½k	3	85¼	85	85	+ ¼
Congoleum-Nairn	7	25¾	25	25	— ¼
Consol Cigpf4¾ †	20	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Copper .20g	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Cons Edison 1.60	25	23⅞	23¾	23¾	
Cons Edis pf 5	2	107	1u67⅞	107	— ⅛
Cons Film Ind	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Cons Film pf 3½k	*1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅜
Cons Laund .60e	3	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	5	31½	31	31	
Cons Vultee 1¼e	9	14½	13⅞	14	+ ¼
Cons Vul pf 1¼	3	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ¼
Cons RR Cuba pf	8	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
ConsumP pf4½	130	109½	1u9	109½	+ ⅝
Container Corp¾e	7	25⅞	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
Cont Bak ⅓e	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Cont Can ¾e	8	40	39¼	39½	— ¼
Cont Dia Fib .40e	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Cont Ins 1.80a	2	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ¼
Cont Motors .45e	38	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del .90e	9	27¼	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
Cooper-Bess ⅓e	4	15⅝	15	15½	— ⅛
Cooper Bess pf3	100	43	41	41	—2½
CopperweldStl .80	2	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
Corn Prod 2.60	7	59¼	59	59	— ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7 †	10	179¼	179¼	179¼	— ½
Cornell-D-E .60e	7	20⅛	20	20	
Corn Interna †	17	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Crane Co 1	10	25	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	190	107	106½	106½	
Crosley Corp ⅓e	7	21½	20¾	20¾	— ¼
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	49½	49½	49½	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller 1	2	18⅞	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	190	102¾	102	102¾	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel 3g	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	78⅞	78⅜	78⅞	+ ⅜
Cuba R R pf	50	22	22	22	+1
Cuban-A Sug .40g	8	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	7	24¾	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	22	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g †	10	129	129	129	
Curtis Pub pf 3½	1	52	52	52	
Curtis-Wright ⅓g	33	5¼	5	5⅛	
Curtiss-Wr A 1¼e	3	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	
Cutler-Ham 1.05e	4	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Davega Stores .30e	3	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
Davison Chem 1e	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Davt P&Lpf4½ †	10	112	112	112	— ¼
Deere & Co 2e	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ¼
Dels-Wem G 1½e	*1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Del & Hudson	19	33	32⅜	32½	— ¼
Del Lack & West	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Detroit Edi .90e	15	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray A ⅓	140	37½	37	37	+ ¼
Diam Match 1½	4	31¼	30¾	31¼	
Dist Co-Sg h2.22	5	31	30¾	31	
Dixie Cup ½e	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
Dixie C A 2½ †	10	48	48	48	
Doeh D Cas 1½e	*2	39¾	39¼	39¾	+ ⅛
Dome Mines h1.60	8	23¾	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	18	55¼	54½	55¼	+ ¾
Dow Chem 3	1	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	— ¼
Dresser Mfg 1e	8	38½	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	9	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
Duplan Corp .40e	3	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
du Pont de N 3½e	8	150	148¾	149¾	+1¼
Eagle Pich L .45e	12	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
Eastern Air L	3	38½	38	38	
Eastern SStl .20e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	1	165	165	165	+ ¼
Eaton Mfg 3	5	45½	45	45	— ½
Edis Brs Strs .80a	4	21½	21	21	— ¾
El Auto-Lite 1e	9	44	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅛
El&Mus Ind .08e	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Elec Boat 1e	6	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
El Power & Lt	18	4⅞	4½	4½	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	3	88	87¼	87¼	+2¾
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	10	94	92	93	+2⅞
El Storage Bat 2	1	43½	43½	43½	— ½
EmersonEMfg .30e	25	16¼	15½	15¾	— ¼
Endic-Johnp pf 4 †	10	106	106	106	
Eng Pub Service	46	15	14½	14½	
Erie PR $5 pf5 †	40	101	100½	101	+ ⅜
EPS$5½pf5½ †	20	101¾	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛
Erie R R ⅓e	10	11	10⅞	11	— ⅛
Erie R R 1st ⅓e	25	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
Erie R R pf A 5	2	53	52½	53	
EurekaVCleaner⅓e	10	12⅜	12	12¼	
Evans Prod ¼e	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	*5	36	35¾	36	+2
Exchange Buf .35e	6	3¾	3½	3½	
Fairbanks Morse1a	5	38⅞	38½	38½	
Fajardo Sugar 2	6	24¾	24¼	24¼	
Farns Tel & Rad	158	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
Fed L&T pf 6 †	30	103	103	103	
Fed Mogul .85e	2	21	21	21	— ½
Fed MotTruck .40	8	9	8⅞	8⅞	
Fedmart D Strs1½	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
FedDStrs pf4¼ †	80	101¾	101	101¾	
Ferro Enam ¾e	4	26¼	25⅞	26	+ ½
Fid P Ins 1.60a	27	47¼	47	47¼	
Firestone 1¼e	21	48¼	47½	47½	
Firest T&R pf4½	2	107½	107½	107½	
First Nat Strs 2½	2	42⅞	42⅜	42⅞	+ ⅛
Flintkote .45e	18	23	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
Florsheim Sh A 2	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¾
Follansbee Stl	3	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
Food Fair Strs 1	2	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Food Mach 1.40	2	58	57½	57½	—1½
Foster Wheel 1¼e	2	20¾	20¼	20¼	
Fruehauf Sulph 2	6	31¾	31¼	31¾	+ ¼
Fruehauf T 1.20e	3	40¼	39½	39½	— ½
Gabriel Co ½e	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Gamewell 2¼ae †	50	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .40	10	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont ⅓a	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cpf2¾ †	10	53½	53½	53½	
Gen Am Inv 1g	6	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Gen Am Tran 1⅞e	4	49	49	49	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .45e	86	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Baking pf8	150	155	155	155	+2½
Gen Bronze .30e	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Gen Cable A	4	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Gen Cigar 1	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	20	153	153	153	+1
Gen Elec 1.40	27	37¾	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	7	41½	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
Gen G & El A	3	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Gen G&E cv pf	10	133	133	133	—1
Gen Mills 4	1	108½	108½	108½	—1½
Gen Motors 2½e	64	60¾	60	60	— ⅜
Gen Out Adv ⅓e	13	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
Gen Paint 1e	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal¼e	*3	44¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
Gen Real & Util	33	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Gen Shoe ¾e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
GenSCastpf4½k†	160	76½	75½	76½	+ ⅝
Gen Tel 1.60	5	25½	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R .80	14	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
Gillette Saf R pf5	2	84	84	84	
Gimbel Bros .65e	3	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅜
Glidden Co .90e	5	23⅛	23	23	— ⅜
Gobel Adolf	10	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6	180	121½	120	120	—1½
Goodrich BF 1¾e	13	50¾	50	50	+ ⅛
GoodyearT&R1¼e	16	46½	46	46	— ¼
Goodyear T&R pf5	3	110¼	110	110	
Goth Hosiery 1½g	11	15¾	15½	15⅝	
Graham-Paige Mot	110	5⅛	4¾	4⅞	
Granby Con M 15e	4	4¾	4¼	4¾	+ ⅛
Grand Union ½e	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Granite C S .175e	2	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Grant W T 1.40	1	38	38	38	
Grant W T pf 1	1	24	24	24	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	4	6	15¾	16	+ ¼
Gt NorRy pf 1e	15	27	26⅝	26¾	— ¼
Green H L 2a	1	48½	48½	48½	+ ¼
Greyhound Corp 1	12	21¾	21⅜	21½	— ¼
Grum Airc En 1e	39	6⅜	15⅞	6	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	9	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ¼
Gulf Mob & Ohio	11	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Gulf M&O pf2½e	1	51½	51½	51½	+ ½
Gulf Oil 1a	5	44¾	43⅞	44	
Hack W pfA1¾ †	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅞
Harb-Walker 1	3	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Hat Corp AmA¼e	2	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust 1.20e	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	18	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Hazel-AtlasGl5 †	4	107	1u67⅛	106⅞	— ⅛
Hecht Co .30e	2	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
Hercules Motor 1	5	21⅞	21¼	21¾	— ⅛
Heime (GW)pf7 †	10	165	165	165	+4¼
Hersh Ch cv pf 4a	1	122	122	122	—1½

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday	53.3	Prev. day	53.5
Month ago	54.5	Year ago	49.9
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Hires C E 1.20a	2	22½	22¼	22½	
Holland Furn 2	1	46	46	46	+1½
Holly Sugar 1	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	5	44½	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
Houd-Hers A ⅓e	2	43	43	43	
Houd-Hers B ⅓e	3	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Household Fin 4	1	67½	67½	67½	— ⅛
Houston Oil	8	10½	10⅜	10½	
Howe Sound 2	2	35	35	35	+ ½
Hud Bay M&S h2	5	26	26	26	— ⅛
Hudson Motor .30e	20	15¼	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	25	4½	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Idaho Pow 1.60	6	28½	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	9	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
Ill CentralLL 4 †	170	63	62	62	
Ill Central pf	1	36	35	36	
IndplsPw&Lt .90e	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Indust Rayon 2	3	38½	37½	38½	+ ⅞
Inland Steel 3e	2	82½	82¼	82½	+1
Intérch-Cp pf 6 †	30	112¼	112	112¼	+ ¾
Intercon Rubber

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4¾	5¾
American Barge Line Co	13⅝	14½
American Hardware Co	30¼	32¾
American Manufacturing	81¼	84¾
American Manufac 5 pf	97¾	..
American Optical Co	30⅝	32⅝
American Wringer Co	10	10⅝
Amoskeag Company	41¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	80¾	..
Appleton Company	34	37¼
Applied Arts Corp	3⅞	4⅜
Arlington Mills	51¼	54½
Art Metal Construction	24¼	26
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	28½	30½
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅜
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19½	20¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	24	26¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	..
Bendex Home Appliance	9¼	10
Berkshire Fine Spinning	17⅝	18¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	76	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	22⅝	24½
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	35¼	38½
Brown Co	1.85	2.15
Brown Co pf	35	37¾
Campbell A. S. Co Inc	8⅛	9¼
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	33¾	36½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16⅝	18
Colonial Stores	21⅞	23⅝
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	46	48¾
Dewey & Albany Chemical Co	27¼	29¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27¼	29¾
Draper Corporation	76½	79½
Durly Plastic & Chemical	24	26
Dright Manufacturing Co	15⅝	17½
Eastern Corporation	10¼	11⅝
Eastern Corporation pf	20⅞	22¾
Evolon Co	9⅜	-0⅞
Family Finance Inc	12⅝	13¾
Family Finance pf A	26	28¼
Food Fair Stores Inc	45¾	48¾
Fruit of the Loom	35¾	38¼
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅜	16⅞
General Machinery	21½	23¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8½	9½
Goodall Worsted Company	61½	64½
Graton & Knight Co	9⅝	10⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	90¾	94¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	29¾	32¾
Great Northern Paper Co	34¼	36¼
Greenfield Tap & Die 3$ pf	60	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	17	..
Harrington & Richardson	11½	13¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	6⅞	7½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	34¾	37
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	20¾	22½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	16⅞	18¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24½	26½
Hooker Electro Chem	28¾	31½
International Detrola	14¼	15¾
Keith George E Co	14¼	15⅝
Keith George E Co	70	..
Kendall Company	10¾	12½
Kennedy's Inc pf	20½	23
Landers Frary & Clark	37	39½
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	67⅞	73⅝
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	114½	118½
Marathon Paper Mills	26¾	30
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	62½	65¾
Merck & Co	261½	270½
Merck & Co 4½s pf	109½	113½
Merrimack Manufacturing	44¾	48
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	70	..
Metal & Thermit Corp	23⅞	26⅜
Millers Falls Company	9¾	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	9¾	10⅝
Nashawena Mills	19½	20¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	76	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	25	28
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	84½	88¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	27½	30¾
National Chemical & Mfg	5¾	6⅞
National Shirt Shops	15	16½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	67½	71¾
New England Lime	4¾	8
Nicholson File Company	35⅞	38¼
Nonquitt Mills	33½	36½
Ohio Finance	9⅞	11¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	46¾	49¾
Parker Appliance	12⅜	13⅞
Plymouth Cordage Company	116	120½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	71½	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2⅞	3⅜
Richardson & Co	46¾	49¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	35½	37½
Sazamore Manufacturing Co	61¾	..
Sanford Mills	43¾	46¾
Submarine Signal Co	31¾	34¾
Tampax Inc	6¼	6⅞
Time Incorporated	62¼	65¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	3⅛	3½
United Elastic Corp	17	18⅜
U S Envelope Company	71¾	76¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	120¼	125½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	94¾	100½
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	105	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	29	31¼
Warner & Swasey Co	8⅞	9¾
Warren Bros Class B	42¾	45½
Warren Bros Class C	15⅞	17
West Point Manufacturing	45¼	48¼
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10⅝	11¾

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅜	14⅞
Beverly Gas & Electric	41	..
Brockton Gas Light	8⅝	9½
Central Maine Power 6 pf	109	113
Central Maine Power 7 pf	121	126
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	15⅝	17⅛
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	107½	..
Conn Light & Power	43½	45¾
Eastern Utilities Asso	24½	26½
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1¾	2¼
Fall River Gas Works	24¾	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	40¾	43½
Green Mountain Power pf	86	90
Hartford Electric Light	52¾	55½
Haverhill Electric	27¾	30¼
Haverhill Gas Light	17½	18⅞
Holyoke Water Power	16½	18½
Lawrence Gas & Electric	32	..
Lowell Electric Light	40¾	43¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	82¼	85¾
Mass Power & Light pf	18½	19½
Mass Utilities Asso pf	33½	36
Narragansett Elec pf	57¼	60½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	36	37¾
N E Power Assn 6 pf	62½	64½
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	104	108
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	98	102
N E Public Serv $7 pf	43¾	46¼
N E Public Serv $6 pf	41¾	44¼
Newport Electric	23	..
Providence Gas	7½	8¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	108½	113½
R I Pub Serv pf	31¼	33¾
Rockland Light & Power	7¾	8⅝
Springfield Gas Light	21⅞	23½
Western Mass Companies	24¼	26¼

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	127	135
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	51½	54
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35⅝	37½
Agricultural (3a)	75⅞	79½
American Alliance (1a)	21⅞	23½
American Casualty Co	11⅜	12⅝
American Equitable (1)	17⅞	19⅝
American Insurance Nwk (1½a)	14⅜	15¾
American Re-Insurance (2)	53¼	56¾
American Reserve	15½	17
American Surety (2½)	56½	59
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	78½	83½
Boston (16a)	580	605
Camden Fire (1)	20	21½
City of New York (3½e)	17¾	19¾
Connecticut General Life (1a)	52	54½
Continental Casualty (1.30a)	39¾	42¼
Federal (1.40)	48½	52
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	58½	63½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	90½	94½
Firemen's Newark (1.40)	12⅞	13¼
Franklin Fire (1)	23¾	25⅞
General Reinsurance (2)	48½	51½
Gibraltar Fire&Marine (1½e)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42	44½
Globe & Republic (½)	8½	9¼
Great American Insurance(1.20)	27⅝	29⅜
Hanover (1.20)	27¼	29¼
Hartford Fire (2)	97¾	102¼
Hartford Steam Biler (1.60a)	42½	45½
Home Insurance (1.20)	27⅝	29⅝
Homestead (½)	13¾	15⅜
Insur Co(North America(2½a)	87	89½
Jer. Insurance N Y (1.80)	37¼	40¼
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅞	9
Maryland Casualty	8¼	8¾
Mass Bonding (3½)	66¼	69¾
Mer&Mfs of New York (.40)	5⅜	6⅝
Merchants Fire Asso (1½a)	47½	50½
National Fire (2)	58¾	61¼
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅝	7½
National Union (3a)	164	174
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	24½	26½
New Brunswick (1½)	27¼	29¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45¼	47¾
New York Fire (.80)	14½	15⅝
North River (1)	22⅝	24⅞
Northeast Insurance	6⅝	..
Northern (3a)	88	92½
Pacific Fire (5)	97½	100½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47¾	50¼
Peerless Casualty Co	12⅜	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	83½	87¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	13¾	14⅞
Providence-Washington (1a)	33½	36½
ReinsuranceCorNewYork (.075e)	4¾	6⅜
DepublicInsurCoTexas(1.20)	26¾	28¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21½	23½
St Paul Fire & Marine (1.20)	72¼	75¼
Seaboard Surety (1a)	45¾	48½
Security (1.40)	34⅝	36⅝
Springfield (4½a)	119	124½
Standard Accident	60¾	64½
Travelers (16)	477	492
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	35¼	37½
United States Fire (2)	48	50¾
United States Guarantee (1.80a)	71½	76½
Westchester (1.20a)	31¾	34¾

a—also extra or extras. g—paid last year. e—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.83	4.19
Amerex Holding	29.00	30.125
American Business Shares	14.54	15.63
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.71	105.85
Boston Fund	17.65	18.98
Broad Street Investing	29.10	31.46
Bullock Fund	15.38	16.86
Canadian Investment Fund	3.25	3.85
Century Shares Trust	28.58	30.50
Chemical Fund	9.68	10.47
Christiana Securities Co	2390.00	2490.00
Commodity Corp	8.67	..
General Investors Trust	5.50	5.92
Consolidated Investment Tr	44.00	47.00
Dividend Shares	1.25	1.38
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	21.84	23.46
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.34	14.32
Equity Corp $3 pf	39.50	41.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.99	20.45
Fund Investors Inc	22.46	24.61
General Capital	33.94	36.49
Group Securities Inc:		
Automobile Shares	6.24	6.87
Low Priced Shares	5.94	6.54
Railroad Shares	3.53	3.88
Railroad Equip Shares	4.20	4.63
Steel Shares	4.34	4.78
Incorporated Investors Tr	21.99	23.65
Institutional Sec. Bank Group	.88	.97
Institutional Sec. Insurance Group	1.02	1.13

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked		
B-1	29.57	S-1	.....	26.44
B-2	31.81	S-2	.....	14.23
B-3	19.56	S-3	.....	11.46
B-4	9.91	S-4	.....	8.05
K-1	18.63	K-2	.....	23.21

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	96.70	..	..
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	41.00	..	..
Manhattan Bond Fund	8.94	9.83	
Maryland Fund	4.40	5.00	
Mass Invest Tr	21.63	23.26	
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.67	11.47	
Mutual Invest	11.18	12.22	
Nation Wide Voting	1.21	1.44	
New England Fund	12.72	13.71	
New York Stocks			
Automobile	6.68	7.35	
Railroad	5.19	5.72	
Railroad Equip	7.23	7.96	
Steel	6.00	6.61	
Old Colony Tr Assoc	20.625	22.625	
Plymouth Fund	13.92	14.97	
Quarterly Income Shares	8.55	16.50	
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.50	..	
Reinb Invest Fund	3.33	3.66	
Scudder Stevens & Clark	92.70	94.58	
State Street Invest	43.50	46.50	
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.75	.84	
Wellington Fund	16.82	18.48	

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.00	6.75	
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.72	....	
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.74	....	
Diversified Tr C	3.70	....	
Diversified Tr D	5.60	6.40	
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.75	4.34	
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.83	5.58	
Nation Wide Sec	3.75	....	
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	35.75	....	
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.13	....	
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.78	....	
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.68	....	
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.25	....	
Super of Am Tr AA	2.33	....	
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.70	....	
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.79	....	

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	3.25	3.625
First Boston Corp	32.00	34.00

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m.
‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Sept. wheat:					
Chicago	1.55	1.53⅝	1.54⅝	1.54⅝	
Minneapolis	1.50½	1.49½	1.50	1.49¾	
Kansas City	1.49½	1.49⅝	1.49	1.49⅛	
Dec. wheat:					
Chicago	1.50⅞	1.49½	1.50	1.49¾	
Minneapolis	1.45¾	1.44⅝	1.45⅜	1.45	
Kansas City	1.45	1.44	1.44⅞	1.44	
Mya wheat:					
Chicago	1.47¼	1.45⅞	1.46½	1.46	
Minneapolis			1.41½	1.41¼	
Kansas City	1.39¾	1.38¾	1.39⅝	1.38¾	
Sept. oats:					
Chicago	.58½	.57½	.57½	.95⅜	
Minneapolis	.52⅝	.51¼	.51½	.83¾	
Rye, Chicago:					
Sept.	.95¾	.96¼	.94½	.94¾	.95¾
Dec.	.96⅛	.96⅞	.95¼	.95¾	.96¼
May	.96⅛	.98	.96⅛	.96⅛	.96⅝
July	.92¾	.94	.91¾	.92⅛	.92⅝
Barley, Chicago:					
Sept.	1.04	1.04	1.03¾	1.03¾	1.04⅜
Dec.	.98	.99	.97⅛	.97⅝	.99⅛
May	.93	.94½	.92¾	.92⅞	.94½

Wool

Grease

October				90.0n	89.5
December				87.3n	86.5
March				85.5b	84.5
May				82.0b	81.0
July				81.0b	79.5

Tops

October	131.0	131.5	131.0	131.0b	130.0
December	121.9	122.7	121.9	123.0b	121.5
March	114.9	115.5	114.9	115.5b	114.5
May	111.9	112.8	111.9	112.8t	111.5
July	109.9	110.0	109.9	109.8b	109.5

b—Bid. n—Nominal. t—Traded.

Cotton

October*	21.40	21.50	21.34	21.47	21.44
December	21.10	21.28	21.12	21.23	21.21
March	20.88	21.01	20.86	20.98	20.93
May	20.60	20.72	20.57	20.69	20.64
July	20.17	20.27	20.14	20.23	20.21

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions

November	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
January				1.40a	1.41

Eggs

October	37.60	37.60	37.45	37.60	37.30
November	37.75	38.00	37.75	38.00	37.50
December	37.50	37.85	37.50	37.85	37.40

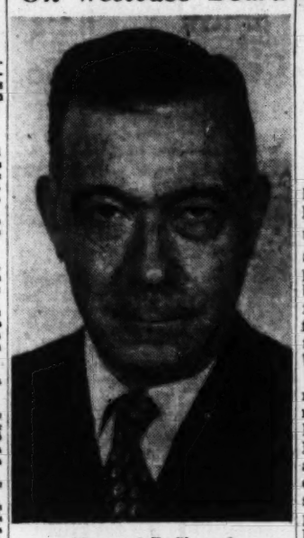
Potatoes

November				3.14n	3.14

n—Nominal. a—Asked.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

On Westvaco Board



Maynard E. Simond

Elected a director of Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation. Mr. Simond is a partner of F. Eberstadt & Co. and a director in various concerns, among them W. L. Maxon Corporation, Standard Products Co., James Talcott, Inc., and Valspar Corporation.

Bausch & Lomb Co. Deny Berge Charge

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—M. Herbert Eisenhart, president of Bausch & Lomb Company, said his firm "had no intention of renewing contractual relations abroad after the war," but declared agreements made after World War I with Carl Zeiss of Germany contributed "to Allied victories all over the world and will hasten the defeat of the Axis."

Mr. Eisenhart, answering Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge's assertion that Zeiss-Bausch agreements enabled Germany "to sabotage" the effectiveness of the Versailles Treaty, declared in a prepared statement:

"Our contractual relations with Zeiss after the last war were made at the behest of the United States Navy, which with the War Department, desired to have us obtain the Zeiss technological developments and patent rights on military optical instruments for the United States."

How Postwar Unemployment May Affect Budget Policy

Second of three articles on transition unemployment and its possible effect on the Federal budget.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Previous article pointed out that economists' horrific guesses on transitional unemployment between X-Day and V-Day were probably far too pessimistic on a purely statistical basis, but that a sellers' market for labor is likely to be continued for political reasons, and to be financed at the expense of the U. S. Treasury.

The budget issue is likely to reach a show-down this year or next, and was sharply presented last week by Congressman Robert Doughton, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, which emasculated the Senate reconversion bill and was soundly supported by the House in so doing. He said. " . . . with the public debt approaching $300 billions, even a nation as wealthy as ours cannot continue a policy of deficit financing after the war." And in the case of unemployment insurance the issue was particularly clear-cut, because a major question was whether to leave the burden of it to the States, which are extremely well-heeled as a result of the war, in addition to having a nest egg of somewhere around $6,000,000,000 in the Unemployment Insurance Fund under the Social Security Act of 1935.

The Fiscal Policy Controversy

The controversy over fiscal policy appears likely to rage again shortly after the long quietus put on it by the war. At the two poles are the theory, or feeling, that the Federal budget should be balanced every year, and on the other hand the theory or feeling that it should be balanced only in the sweet bye and bye. Each side of the controversy has embroidered into its argument certain concessions to political realism.

The budget-balancers seem to concede that it's all right if the budget is balanced only over a span of years, while on the other side those who would meet every major economic problem with another billion dollars of deficit seem ready to concede that in periods when business is really booming the budget ought to be balanced. These concessions, however, which taken at face value would almost indicate that there was no fundamental difference between the two schools, are really polemic rather than logical and serve little except to confuse the issue.

As the European part of the war swirls to dramatic end, the essential controversy revives over how far budget-balancing should be a prime consideration of political economy. And the amounts involved have multiplied. In the 'thirties budget deficits were counted in the billions, while in the 'forties they are counted in the tens of billions.

The Bourgeois Budget Theory

The corny or bourgeois budget theory was well expressed in 1932 by Presidential Candidate Roosevelt:

"If, in some crisis, a government lives beyond its income for a year or two, it can usually borrow temporarily on reasonable terms. But if, like a spendthrift, it throw discretion to the winds, is willing to make no sacrifice at all in spending, extends its taxing beyond the limit of the people's power to pay and continues to pile up deficits, it is on the road to bankruptcy . . . you cannot go very far with any real economy without a complete change of concept of what are the proper function and limits of the Federal Government itself. . . . I would like to say loud enough to be heard in Washington that even in hard times it is possible to have a balanced budget. . . . The credit of the family depends chiefly on whether that family is living within its income. And that is equally true of the nation. . . . We cannot ballyhoo ourselves back to prosperity."

In contrast to these today rather quaint-sounding, fiscal views is the modern Keynes-Hansen-Greer-Eccles view that deficits are a rather harmless way of meeting serious social problems, and that the balancing of the Federal budget is something that can pretty safely wait until conditions arise which can be considered later. The music of this theory is very hard to follow, though very exciting, while the music of the corny theory of fiscal policy is extremely easy to follow, but rather boring.

Budget Data Vague

Guesses as to the immediate postwar federal budget are vague on the side of both outgo and income. The current budget runs roughly round $90 billions outgo and $45 billions intake. When Germany falls, the outgo will of course fall, but slowly, due to lessened war effort, and the intake will presumably fall because of both lower national income and lower rates of taxation. But adding these things together comes to only a total of question marks.

Herewith then follows a specific guess as to the annual rate to which fiscal income may drop by next June, on the assumption that this will still be in the transition period, and that there will have been no changes in tax rates. It is set beside the latest (July, 1944) Budget Bureau estimate for the current year.

	Interim budget Estimate for Fiscal year 1945 $	Estimate, fiscal rate, June, 1945 $
Outgo		
War Activities	88.9	60.0
Interest	3.7	3.7
Other	5.7	6.3
Total	98.4	70.0
Revenues	45.7	40.0
Deficit	52.7	30.0

This estimate of war activities is based on the assumption that by next June the pay and subsistence of the armed forces will be down between 10 and 20 per cent, the munitions program down 40 per cent, and war construction down to zero, these percentages being calculated against the President's statement in his budget message last January that of total war outlays for the current fiscal year, munitions (including ships) would be about $57 billion, pay and subsistence about $30 billion, and war construction about $3 billion.

Deficit to Shrink Rapidly

In guessing near-term budget trends three things are likely.

First, net budgetary expenditures are likely to slide off rather slowly. Biggest cut will of course be in munitions outlay. Since this is running about $60 billion a year, the talked-of 40 per cent cut would be only $24 billion. But contract termination payments will slow the reduction. Pay and subsistence will decline in pretty direct ratio to the reduction in the armed forces, and the talk is of a demobilization after Germany falls at the rate of only 3,000,000 a year, or 250,000 a month.

And of course veterans' benefits, farm payments, social security, and so on, will presumably increase.

Second, however, revenues will probably hold up surprisingly well. Corporate income taxes, for instance, are still on the old basis instead of pay-as-you-go, and so payments for 1944 will be made in 1945.

This, of course, means that the deficit will shrink rather rapidly, but this will set off the third probable trend, namely for Congress to begin discounting this better budget picture as rapidly as it develops, either by lowering taxes or else by voting larger outlays for veterans' benefits, social security, farm price supports and so on. Without such action, it would be possible for the budget to balance itself "automatically" in case private expenditures promptly began to pick up as government war expenditures fell off.

(To be concluded)

Court Order Averts PAW Plant Seizure

DALLAS, Texas (AP)—Federal Judge William H. Atwell has issued a temporary restraining order to restrain the Petroleum Administration for War from taking over the refinery and butadiene plant of the Humble Oil & Refining Company at Ingleside, Texas.

The Humble company, in its petition before the court, alleged the defendants are "threatening to use their own great physical force and that of a portion of the United States Army to enforce their illegal and wrongful seizure."

The company contended there was no labor trouble at their Ingleside plant, near Corpus Christi, Texas, but that the alleged threatened seizure was based on the desire of the War Labor Board to incorporate a maintenance-of-membership clause in labor contracts.

The court's order returnable Sept. 14 was directed against Harold Ickes, Petroleum Administrator for War; Deputy Administrator Ralph K. Davies, and George E. Dewey, representative of the Petroleum Administration for War.

Equit. Investment Corp. Joins Eaton & Howard

Eaton & Howard, Incorporated, investment managers, announces that Equitable Investment Corporation of Massachusetts has been merged with Eaton & Howard Stock Fund. The merger was effected as of the close of business, Aug. 28, 1944.

Mr. Arnold S. Potter, formerly President of Equitable Investment Corporation has become associated with Eaton & Howard, Incorporated. Mr. Potter was also formerly president of Equitable Management Corporation of Massachusetts, and is President of the Congress Cooperative Bank.

As of Sept. 1, 1944, giving effect to the merger, total net assets of Eaton & Howard Stock Fund were $1,090,000, equal to $13.81 for each of the 78,973 outstanding shares.

Exchange Seat at Five-Year Top

NEW YORK (AP)—A New York stock exchange seat has been sold at $64,000, an increase of $4,000 over the previous transaction, and the highest quotation recorded since September of 1939 when a seat changed hands at $70,000. In 1941 and early 1942 memberships sold as low as $17,000, a record since 1897.

EATON & HOWARD
BALANCED FUND

The Trustees have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share, payable Sept. 25, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business Sept. 18, 1944.

Sept. 8, 1944. 24 Federal Street, Boston

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War Savings Bonds Redeemed to Aug. 31 10.64 P. C. of Total

WASHINGTON (AP)—Redemptions of all types of United States war savings bonds as of Aug. 31 amounted to 10.64 per cent of the total issued, the Treasury reported.

The total issued as of that date was $41,275,000,000 of which $4,391,000,000 had been retired, leaving $36,883,000,000 outstanding at current redemption value.

In the popular series "E" type, redemption amounted to 12.57 per cent of the $26,189,000,000 total issued. Redemptions of the predecessor series A, B, C, and D bonds amounted to 17.52 per cent of the $4,406,000,000 total issued.

Series F and G bonds had the lowest redemption rate, 3.08 per cent of the $10,679,000,000 total issued.

Sees Social Security Mainly Local Affair

CHICAGO, Sept. 8 (AP)—Further development in our social security system should be by state and local governments rather than at a national level, Eric A. Johnston, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said today.

In a speech prepared for delivery to the Executives' Club of Chicago, Mr. Johnston said programs such as social security "should be kept close to the people, to the employers, the employees and the taxpayers."

"Complete economic stability can be obtained only at the price of complete regimentation," he declared. "It would demand a master plan imposed upon producer and consumer alike. The remedy would be worse than the disease.

"Monopoly and cartels are frequently praised for the stability which they are alleged to bring to an economy. But whatever stability monopoly may establish can easily be offset by the stagnation which generally ensues. This encourages underemployment. We must understand that if we really want to preserve free enterprise . . . we must preserve competitive business."

Mr. Johnston said America's "dynamic capitalism" must have "the shock-absorbing cushion of a practical, working social security system."

"To deny this is to deny the economic hazards of modern life," he stated, "to deny the vulnerability of the wage-earner to unpredictable misfortune, and to deny the validity of the principle of insurance."

He recommended a more even distribution of the costs of social security between employer and employee.

Currently, he asserted, the employer pays 84 per cent of the total cost, as compared with 16 per cent contributed by the worker.

Commercial Banks Deposits Mount To $114,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Deposits and assets of insured commercial banks were higher on June 30, 1944, than at any other time in the history of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, its chairman, Leo T. Crowley, said.

Total assets of the banks as of June 30 this year were $122,647,000,000, compared with $102,405,000,000 on June 30, 1943.

Total deposits, he reported, increased by $19,597,000,000 to $114,180,000,000 or almost 21 per cent since June 30, 1943.

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Indiana Airfield First Helicopter Training School

FREEMAN FIELD, Ind., Sept. 7 (AP)—The Army Air Forces disclosed today the establishment of the nation's first military helicopter training school at this field in southwestern Indiana.

Col. E. T. Rundquist, commanding officer of the field, which also is used as an advanced two-engine pilot training school, said personnel of the new helicopter section were officer-instructors rated as pilots, and field mechanics, who are enlisted men.

The training in the use of helicopters is given at the field and at the Sikorsky Aviation Plant, Bridgeport, Conn.

Colonel Rundquist also announced that two Freeman Field officers recently "made aviation history" when they flew two R4-B type helicopters 725 miles on the longest formation flight ever made by rotary-type planes in this country.

The officers, Maj. John J. Sanduski of Omaha, Neb., Director of the helicopter training program, and Lieut. Norbert T. Guttenberger of Chicago, an instructor, flew from Bridgeport to Freeman Field.

Colonel Rundquist said the southwest Asia headquarters of American forces at Kandy, Ceylon, announced recently that helicopters were used in the airborne invasion of Burma by American units.

How Coal Forms

Coal is formed by the decomposition of vegetable matter under conditions of moisture and in many cases of increased heat and pressure.

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1839 Mass. Ave., Opp. Arcade

Canning Supplies
Preserve Jars—Rings, Lids, Kettles, Ladles, Spoons, Wax, Jelly Glasses
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 0300

BACK TO SCHOOL
Slacks 3.95 to 9.95
Sport Coats 7.95 to 16.50
Shoes 3.50 to 5.50
READYS

The PAUL REVERE SHOP
1782 Mass. Ave. Lex. 1499-J
ORDER NOW YOUR
NEW ENGLAND CALENDAR
by Samuel Chamberlain, $1.00

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 13 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Have Your Fall Wardrobe Sanitone-Cleaned Right Now
"Sanitone"
Exclusive in Lowell with the
HIGHLAND Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.
Plant 346 Broadway
Stores
345 Westford St. and 278 Bridge St.

Are Your Children Ready for Back-to-School?
Pollards
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY

Traditional Quality in FURS at
Cherry and Webb's
LOWELL

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

LYNN

CHATHAM
50% Wool—50% Cotton
BLANKETS
Tested for durability and warmth. Very serviceable. Colors: rose, blue, green and cedar. $7.98
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

You'll Find Your FALL SUIT
in our
SECOND FLOOR SUIT ROOM
T. W. ROGERS Co
280 Union Street

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BACK TO SCHOOL AND BACK TO
B & S CHILDREN'S BAZAAR
where you will find a complete selection of
Boys' and Girls' Wearing Apparel
99 PLEASANT STREET, MALDEN

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN (Continued)

YOU ONLY USE A SHOE COUPON ONCE
USE IT WISELY

Nationally known shoes from America's Finest Shoe Manufacturers at a great saving to you.
Barry's Shoe Store
60 Exchange Street Mal. 1245

At Kotzen's—RED CROSS MATTRESSES and BOX SPRINGS
Mattresses from $19.95 to $39.95
Box Springs from $24.95 to $39.95
Invest in Rest
TERMS

I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-460 MAIN STREET MALDEN SQUARE
MAL. 0163 ESTAB. 1892

JACKSON'S
Cleansers TAILORS Furriers
Remodeling
Repairing
Relining
Garments and Furs
58 Exchange Street Malden, Mass.

GO BACK TO SCHOOL
Well Groomed
COMPLETE BEAUTY SERVICE
Alba's Beauty Salon
32 EXCHANGE STREET MAL. 2233

Russo's
RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
424 Main Street, Malden Tel. 3200
61 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 3232

BACK-TO-SCHOOL SPECIALS
Sport Coats $12.50 Slacks $4.95 up Fingertips $7.95
BAKER'S
The Apparel Shop that's "on the square"
440 MAIN STREET MALDEN

MEDFORD

"Medford's Store for Men"
Nationally-Known Brands of Men's Wear
Arrow Shirts
Interwoven Socks
Jockey Underwear
Fashion Park Clothes
Nunn-Bush Shoes
Closed all day Wednesday during fuel crisis.
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings.
Thomas O'Brien & Son "Medford's Store for Men" MEDFORD SQUARE SINCE 1866

MOBILGAS MOBILUBRICATION
DON'S SERVICE STATION
COMPLETE LINE OF
Firestone
PRODUCTS
Tire and battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYstic 1893
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. Melrose 3746-M. Hours 12-2 p. m. Monday thru Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

UNUSUAL GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
The Connoisseur Shop
Antiques
37 ESSEX STREET

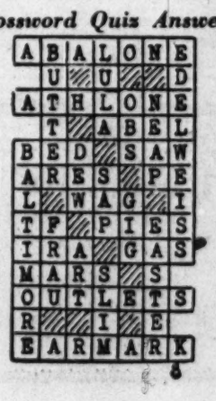
Complete line of Wallpapers, Paints and Supplies
BEAN & COLE
Dependable Plumbing
29 ESSEX STREET MELrose 2366

Have Your Oil Heating Plant Serviced and Cleaned NOW.
GOSS FUELS, Inc.
SOLID AND LIQUID FUELS
158 Essex Street Melrose 0794

If it's to be had
Whittemore
HARDWARE
has it
Mel. 0900 531 Main St.

MELROSE MEAT SHOP
532-534 Main Street
Tel. MELrose 3300-1-2-3

Crossword Quiz Answers



MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Mystic 3100
Crystal 1680

NEEDHAM

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 To $6.90
STORER'S, Inc.

NEW BEDFORD

Let
GULF HILL DAIRY
South Dartmouth, Mass.
Furnish Your
MILK, CREAM and ICE CREAM
SERVING ROOM, SO. DARTMOUTH
Open Daily 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Frate's Dairy Co.
2834 Acushnet Avenue
Grade A Golden Guernsey
Vitamin D Milk
Ice Cream Parlor
1926 Purchase St., Cor. Logan

JAMES E. LILLEY
Fine Meats and Groceries
271 Cedar Street
Corner of Parker

Willey's Inc.
566 Pleasant Street
and EDGARTOWN, MASS.
Distinctive Clothes For Women and Misses

NEWBURYPORT

Wilbur Coon
Shoes for Women
X-Ray Fitted
BUY WAR BONDS
Traister's Shoe Store
16 Pleasant Street

Old Fashioned Candies
Nuts—Ice Cream
Hot and Cold Drinks
Fountain Service Luncheonette
BUY WAR BONDS
Chase's Candy Shop
33 State Street Tel. 424

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Buy War Bonds
Your Business Is Appreciated
Telephone 332 30 State Street

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Monday through Friday morning telephone Lasell 0826.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shoes for You and Your Children
W. L. McCAMMON
283 Washington Street

NEWTONVILLE

Rugne Flowers
77 Walnut Street BIGelow 0600

PITTSBURGH PAINTS
HUBERT HARDWARE CO
332 Walnut Street, Newtonville
47 Lincoln Street, Newton Hlds.

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

NEWTON—West Newton

PERMANENSEAL
Combination Screen and Storm Windows
KoolShade Copper-Bronze Screens
- Save fuel, keep warm, when winter comes.
- Easy to change, or wash, from the inside.
- Cool and shady in summer.
- Phone BIG. 4120 for estimates and budget plan arrangements.

NEW ENGLAND WINDOW CONDITIONING COMPANY
963 WATERTOWN ST. WEST NEWTON

PITTSFIELD

TIRE RE-CAP SERVICE
Drive in. Leave the tire. Use our "loaner." Your tire will be back with a tread like new . . . in a very short time. That's Guaranteed!
DIAL 4501. No certificates required.
"Pittsfield Tire"
H. S. BABBITT
The Service Corner West and Center Sts.

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MONEY-SAVING VALUES
in All Departments

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

LET US HELP YOU SAVE YOUR TIRES
Our Modern
Wheel Balancing and Aligning Machinery is at your service.
SHAPIRO MOTORS
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
DIAL 8253 621 NORTH STREET
ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAFT

The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
55 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0020

New Fall SWEATERS
Boxy slipon or cardigan styles in 100% wool. Bulky or fine knits in lovely shades.
3.98 Up
Sizes 34 to 40
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

Fall Opening Now
in all our
Fashion Departments
ENGLAND BROS.

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. Granite 9712. Hours: 8 to 11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARROW'S
Smart New Ensembles for Fall . . .
ARROW HUNTSMAN
A new shirt, tie, and handkerchief group we're sure you'll like.
Shirt, $2.24
Tie, $1
Handkerchief, 35c

REMICK'S

PHONE FOR BETTER LAUNDERING TODAY
PRESIDENT 5000
OLD COLONY LAUNDRIES CLEANERS

Dorothy Benham
Millinery
WALTHAM, 443 MOODY ST.
ARLINGTON, 663 MASS. AVE.
MALDEN, 147 PLEASANT ST.
QUINCY, 1233 HANCOCK ST.

TEXACO
Batteries recharged. Brakes lined. Cars greased — oil changed. Free vacuuming of cars with grease and wash job.
Don Shea's Service Station
864 Wash St., near Fore River Bridge

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA 2100

NOW—6 Convenient Offices
Quincy, Wollaston, North Quincy, Weymouth, East Weymouth, South Weymouth
GRANITE TRUST COMPANY
Member F. D. I. C.
Member Federal Reserve System

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pro. 1234

BOYS' LONGIES
YOUNG MEN'S ODD TROUSERS
SPORT JACKETS
RAINCOATS
TALBOT'S Quincy Square

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TORRE'S
Chocolate Ice Cream
Our Own Make
Reading Square, Reading

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1580

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Pro. 8799. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Charlotte Harrison
BEAUTY SALON
Razor Blade Hair Shaping
ZOTOS and RILLING PERMANENTS
151 Highland Avenue SOM. 2387
Over Central Theatre

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-1812, 8 a. m.-6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PERSONAL LOANS

Amt. of Loan	Charge for 12 Months	You Receive	12 Monthly Payments
$108	$6.48	$101.52	$9.00
156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL BANK
MAIN AND BRIDGE STREETS
BRANCHES: 704 STATE ST., 826 SUMNER AVE., 144 MAIN ST., E. O. Member Fed. Dep. Ins. Co.

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7204

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendsler's
Try Our LUNCHEON *Specials*
Ice Cream and Candies Community Theater Building

WEYMOUTH

MILADY'S SHOP
Weymouth Landing
DRESSES — MILLINERY
HOSIERY — UNDERWEAR
and ACCESSORIES

WINTHROP

WESTCOTT'S MARKET
Ocean 2124
For Special Cuts of Meats or other items, leave your order before Friday Noon.

WORCESTER

Get the "Small Fry" Ready for Winter
Everything they need under one roof at
THE CHILDREN'S SHOP
478 Main St. Opp. City Hall

Fall's Own Hats
for the Discriminating Woman. Your hat will be the Keynote of your Costume.
Fabric Hats Made of Your Material
LAURA LOUISE, Inc.
21 PEARL STREET DIAL 4-4442

European Classified

HOUSES WANTED

UNFURNISHED Country House required to rent post war for permanent occupation. Remote position, beside boating river or sea. 7-12 principal bedrooms, three bathrooms. Electricity. About £200 p. a. Box W-1914, BCM/CHM, London, W. C. 1.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING — A few paying guests received in private house, best residential part; moderate terms. 19 Cowper Road.

TUTORS

COACHING. Examinations. Modern Languages & Latin a speciality. R. O. CRICKE, F. I. L. 53, Woodstone Ave., Stoneleigh, Ewell, Surrey. (Ewell 3749.)

England

BATH

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
also at: SALISBURY 26/27 MILSOM ST. WINTON WIMBORNE Tel. 2330 BATH

J. PUGSLEY & SON
3, Southgate Street (Tel. Bath 4365)
For Fine Fitting Footwear
The Fitting of CHILDREN a Speciality

WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
Milsom Street Phone 4611

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town. Over 40 Years' Experience
14 ST. LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL. 282

BOURNEMOUTH

Happy to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor
F. T. EDE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
295, Wimborne Road, Bournemouth
Tel. Winton 336

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
67-68, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth
626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe
1, Catherine Street, Salisbury
4, Cathedral Close, Exeter
38, 42, 44, South Street, Worthing

Tarrant's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750—6751

Swiss Restaurant
THE SQUARE, BOURNEMOUTH
PHONE 2727
Best for Table D'Hôte Luncheons, Dinners and Suppers.
Private Parties catered for.

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen Ltd.
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd.
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 80 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

BANNINGS LTD.
COAL—ANTHRACITE
GARDEN SEEDS
FERTILIZERS
81, Seabourne Road
46, Southbourne Grove
Telephone Southbourne 2366

P. W. SENIOR
IRONMONGER
Garden Requisites and Fertilizers a Speciality
181, Seabourne Rd., West Southbourne
Tel. Southbourne 513

The Sole Agent for the Noted "K" SHOES is
J. A. HAWKES and SON LTD.
3 Branches in Bournemouth and Poole

BRIGHTON and HOVE

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

HETHERINGTONS
General Drapers & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

BRISTOL

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol Phone 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons, Teas

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
BOOKLET ON REQUEST
MASSINGHAM Still at your service at 123 STOKES CROFT for Shoes of High Quality

Jolly & Son Ltd.
(Late College Green)
62/64 Whiteladies Road, Bristol 8 Tel. 30401
The Noted House for HOUSEHOLD LINEN of good QUALITY

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BROMLEY

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

INEXPENSIVE FURNISHING
Rav. 2601
A service that is prompt, courteous and satisfying without exception.
PYRKE'S
123 High Street, Bromley, Kent

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

ENGLAND

CHELTENHAM (Continued)

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for Fashions and Furniture

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

DUDLEY

MILKMAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
DUDLEY

HARROW

THE GINGERBREAD HOUSE
9a, COLLEGE ROAD, HARROW
Home-Made Cakes, Luncheons, Teas, Light Refreshments.

We thank readers for their continued support. We still hold a high reputation for Quality, notwithstanding war conditions.
Please shop early to avoid disappointment.
Phone Harrow 4699

HEREFORD

MILKMAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
HEREFORD

IPSWICH

Jewels
CROYDON & SONS, 50-2 TAVERN ST., IPSWICH.

FASHIONS MENSWEAR
Forder-Olson Ltd.
LINENS FURNITURE
FREDERIC CORDER & SON LTD. IPSWICH

KINGSTON and SURBITON

PERSONAL ATTENTION HIGH CLASS WORK
Mrs MIDDLETON'S ELMBRIDGE 1181 LAUNDRY HOOK RD SURBITON
EXCELLENT SERVICE FOR DRY CLEANING

Bentalls LTD.
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
● 150 Departments
● A Non-combine Store.
● A Magnificent Escalator Hall
KINgston 1001

MALVERN

Commercial Stationery, Printing
Typewriters Hire and Repairs
Fountain Pen Repairs
FERRIS LTD.
Malvern Tel. 343

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

PLYMOUTH

Come to Popham's
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

JOHN YEO
& Company, Ltd. 'Phone 3243
PLYMOUTH
for VALUE in FASHIONS FABRICS and FURNISHINGS

POOLE and District

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

REDHILL—Surrey

Franco-British LAUNDRY
HIGH CLASS LAUNDERERS
72, Station Road, Redhill
PHONE REDHILL 2264

ENGLAND

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND. SURREY
The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

Williamsons Ltd.
26 George St. Tel. Richmond 2334/5
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
Branches at TWICKENHAM TEDDINGTON

SEVENOAKS

J. H. LORIMER
STATIONER BOOKSELLER and FANCY GOODS DEALER
Depot for All Fountain Pens
HIGH ST. SEVENOAKS 840
Stephens Ink
Gripfix

SUTTON COLDFIELD and LICHFIELD

In spite of wartime difficulties our Service remains the same, and our goods offer the best value for your coupons and your money.
Be thrifty and shop at
Dodd's Drapery Stores
82, Parade, Sutton Coldfield. Tel. Sut. 1856

SUTTON—Surrey

SHINNERS
The Departmental Store
For All Kitchen Utensils and Hardware

F. BUCKLEY
High Class Baker and Pastry Cook
37, Upper High Street, EPSOM

TORQUAY

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
WINTER COATS and FURS
4a, 5, 6 STRAND, TORQUAY
TELEPHONE 4314

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

BESSELL
41, Fleet Street Torquay
Underwear Knitwear
Hosiery
Dresses and Fabrics

J. F. ROCKHEY, LTD.
Torquay and Newton Abbot
FASHION SPECIALISTS AND GENERAL DRAPERS
Pay a visit to our Café Restaurant, Torquay
Tel. 3286

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

RAWSONS
J. RAWSON & SONS LTD.
AUTHORISED SALES & SERVICE
AUSTIN • MORRIS
RILEY • VAUXHALL
Temporary Premises
11 LONDON ROAD
TUNBRIDGE WELLS
Phone 3494-5-6

WALTER C. RAISWELL
KENT COUNTY STORES
PROVISIONS
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES
Fruit, Vegetables, Flowers
Also "Grape-Nuts" Co. Products
21-22 Mt. Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells
Phone 662

MAISON ARTHUR
Permanent Waving
Eugene or MacDonald by Experts Only
30 High Street Phone 352

Complete House Furnishers
Removals and Storage
Phone 2525 Waymarks Ltd Phone 2525
The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

WORCESTER

MILKMAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
WORCESTER

WORTHING

Phone 362 Phone 363
LAMBERT'S
COSTUMIERS, FURRIERS
LADIES' KNITWEAR
HOSIERY AND MILLINERY
23 to 27 The Broadway, Worthing
100 Fur Coats, Capes and Coatees in stock
Estimates for Remodels and Coats made to order.
Furs received for cold storage.

TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number of War Bonds.

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

A Verse for Today . . .

Be thou strong therefore, . . . and keep the charge of the LORD *thy God, to walk in his ways, . . . that thou mayest prosper in all that thou doest, and whithersoever thou turnest thyself.*

—I KINGS 2:2, 3.

Did You Ever Wonder

Where the Mississippi Flows From the Swiss Alps to the New England Coast?

The producers of Hollywood's motion pictures use a unique map of "the world." On this amazing map, the bayous of Louisiana are but an hour's drive from the Russian Steppes, and the Mississippi River flows from the Swiss Alps to the New England coast.

Thanks to the painstaking research of the studio location departments of the studios, almost

MOTION PICTURE MAP OF THE "WORLD"

any imaginable "foreign" locale can be filmed within a day's drive of Hollywood, California.

And so thorough and successful is the work of location choosing carried out (photographs of California scenes being compared detail by detail with pictures taken at the actual location desired) that even a native of the part represented would be hard put to it to detect flaws in the screen scenery.

W. P. K.

A Few Facts

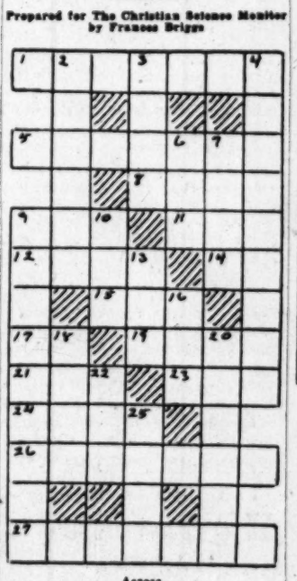
The elusive scent of new-mown hay is due to a chemical called coumarin. Since it is impractical to extract this delicate essence from drying grass, it is synthesized from coal-tar and blended with other odors into fine perfumes.

One bad apple in a box often hastens the spoilage of all because the decaying fruit gives off ethylene gas.

Textile authorities predict cotton will be exported in the post-war era to the tune of 3,000,000,000 square yards annually.

Crossword Quiz

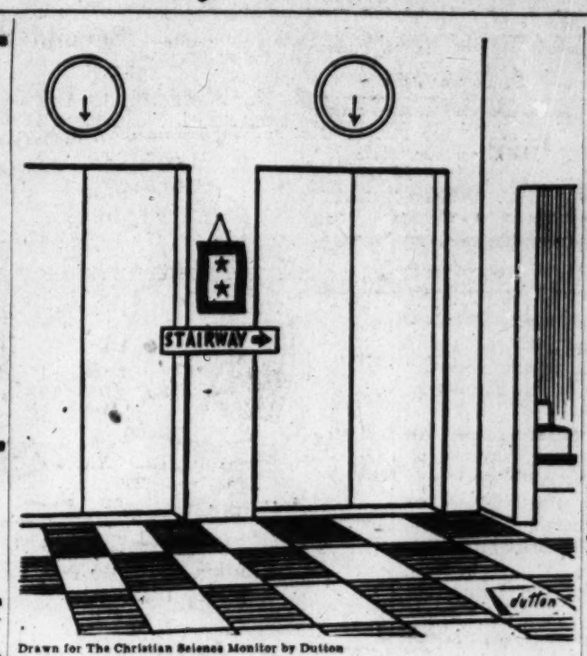
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—The sea-ear is what?
5—What Irish town is divided by Shannon River?
8—Which of Adam's sons was a shepherd?
9—What article of furniture might have a canopy?
11—What is a cutting tool with toothed edge?
12—Who was Greek god of war?
14—What is 17th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
15—One full of sport and humor is called what?
17—Territorial Forces (abbr.).
19—Man met by Simple Simon going to fair sold what?
21—Man's name.
23—Aeriform fluid.
24—What Roman god was identified with 12 Across?
26—What are passages out?
27—What is a distinguishing mark or characteristic?

Down
2—Jack Sprat's cat went to buy what dairy product?
3—What is first name of Miss Vollmer, American playwright?
4—What flower is an emblem of purity in literature and painting?
6—Obsolete (abbr.).
7—What is the tongue or pole of a vehicle drawn by two animals?
9—What is nicknamed "The Monumental City"?
10—Wind ruffed waves of what in "Wynken, Blynken, and Nod"?
13—Fluid contents of a plant.
16—Boat assigned for the captain's exclusive use is called what?
18—What German title is equivalent to "Mrs."?
20—What is one of the principal Christian festivals?
22—Craft.
25—Slender.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Dutton

Daily Anecdote

Expressing It Differently

Someone remarked one day upon Auber, the famous French composer, being eighty.

That venerable gentleman, who was still firm of step and young in spirit, laughed upon hearing this and rejoined, "Oh, no, I'm not eighty — merely four - times - twenty."

Today's Quotation

Look abroad thro' Nature's range,
Nature's mighty law is change.

—ROBERT BURNS

In Lighter Vein

Before the War

Pepper entered the restaurant, seated himself at a table and picked up the bill of fare.

"What would you like?" enquired the waiter.

"Egg," barked back Pepper, "boiled but not too soft and not too hard."

"Very good, sir," said the waiter. "Anything else?"

"Toast," went on the diner, "thin, not too hard but well browned."

"Any special design on the egg cup?" said the waiter desperately.

—Montreal Daily Star

Latest Butter Story

Via the Editor & Publisher and an inspired copy reader on the Detroit News comes this snappy head about a Michigan man who originated a soya-bean butter which costs no points:

USES HIS BEAN
TO MAKE BUTTER
Spread It Soya Can
Forget About Points

Woe Is Me

It was a somewhat chagrined British Tommy that was recently brought back to England for hospitalization. Questioned as to his wounds, he sheepishly pointed to the chart attached to his bed:

"Bitten by a sow in Normandy."

GI Joe

We're looking with glee
To that day when we're able
To leave once again
Our tray on the table.
—Patterson Field Postings

Walter L. Harter, Bethlehem, Pa.
Striking a Pose!

Brevities

Everything will not be fine in the peaceful days to come. Just think of the trouble you will have in again removing the cellophane from packages.—Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.

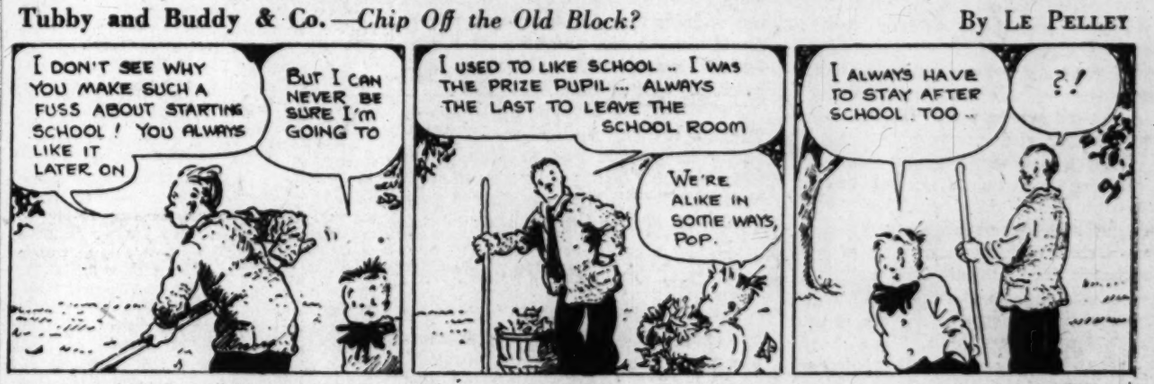
The current Fortune poll gives Roosevelt a comfortable lead, but Gallup's survey indicates that Dewey has a pretty good chance too. If this stalemate continues, we may have to go ahead, as usual, and hold the election.—Brubaker in The New Yorker.

NEWS ITEM~ NAZI SPOKESMAN SAYS "GERMANY WILL WIN THE WAR IN 6 MONTHS BY A MIRACLE
RIGHT NOW OUR DEAR FÜHRER IS WORKING ON A SECRET WEAPON TO END THE WAR IN VICTORY FOR THE 3RD REICH
MAN WORKING DO NOT DISTURB
1E
HEIL HITLER
LF DAN ELM

The Taffles—*The Impossible Takes Longer* By PALMER

MIX FOUR PARTS PATIENCE AND PARTS PERSUASION ONE PART CAJOLERY, AND ONE HALF PART OF— SHALL WE SAY— PLAIN SPEAKING
RESULT: TWO MALE HAIRCUTS
Tom Palmer
MY! WHAT HANDSOME MEN I HAVE! TURN AROUND AND LET ME SEE THE BACK—
SO I FEEL UNKEMPT BY COMPARISON!
HELLO? IS THIS MARIE'S SALON DE BEAUTÉ? I'D LIKE TO MAKE AN APPOINTMENT FOR A PERMANENT, PLEASE.
MAYBE. WHEN YOU GROW UP YOU CAN FIGURE THEM OUT— CAN'T!

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Chip Off the Old Block?* By LE PELLEY


I DON'T SEE WHY YOU MAKE SUCH A FUSS ABOUT STARTING SCHOOL! YOU ALWAYS LIKE IT LATER ON
BUT I CAN NEVER BE SURE I'M GOING TO
I USED TO LIKE SCHOOL — I WAS THE PRIZE PUPIL — ALWAYS THE LAST TO LEAVE THE SCHOOL ROOM
WE'RE ALIKE IN SOME WAYS, POP.
I ALWAYS HAVE TO STAY AFTER SCHOOL TOO—
?!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Just to Be Polite* By RODGERS

Well - now that you're home again - how would you like a good bath?" the Boss asked me this afternoon -
"I wouldn't like it at all!" I told him -
Shucks -
Will someone tell me why he bothered to ask?
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*May Has Nothing to Crow About* By THE HAGERS

WE DIDN'T DO SO BADLY AT THE COUNTY FAIR. TINY GOT THE BLUE RIBBON, AND AUNT MATILDA GOT HONORABLE MENTION FOR HER SALT-RISING BREAD.
WE COULDN'T EXPECT TO CARRY HOME ALL THE AWARDS.
IF YOU'RE REFERRING TO ME, WADDLES, I'D LIKE TO STATE THAT I JUST WENT FOR THE RIDE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (x) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Rendezvous in Yugoslavia

The news of Allied landings in Yugoslavia reminds us that Prime Minister Churchill had a talk with Marshal Tito in Rome only about a month ago. The mills of the gods are not only grinding fine these days, but faster.

An estimated 260,000 Nazi troops are in the Balkans. Two great iron doors are closing on them to the north as Allied forces fight their way in from the Adriatic and other Allied soldiers under the Soviet flag fan out in Bulgaria. The German plight is further complicated by the vigorous activities of Marshal Tito's Yugoslav fighters.

In terms of destruction of German fighting power, the bag in Yugoslavia does not promise to compare with that in France where about 400,000 German casualties and prisoners are reported. But control of the broad peninsula including Yugoslavia, Romania, Greece, Albania, and called the Balkans because of its mountainous character, will provide the Allies with invasion paths to Hungary and Austria.

Successful Allied armies in northern Yugoslavia will outflank the German's Gothic Line in Italy, and should force the Nazis in the Po Valley to withdraw to the Alps. The Nazi garrisons in the Aegean islands must already be written off by Berlin.

Germany is about to lose the last of her Continental "colonies." And the first meeting of Anglo-American troops with Russian, which seems not too far down on the program, should help to remove apprehensions that one imperialism is only being supplanted by another in southeastern Europe. The broad political co-operation which is implicit in military co-operation between the Anglo-American and Russian Allies faces its first on-the-spot test in the Balkans, a test which will foreshadow in some degree events to come in the Reich itself.

Why We Fight

One pleasant little definition of the word democracy runs: "It's the hole in the stuffed shirt through which the sawdust pours."

That obviously is not from the Greek, literally demos (the people) kratos (rule). Nor does it with proper solemnity convey the depth of sentiment with which we surround that precious bundle of liberties, freedoms, and manners that we wrap up under that label. But it does express the geniality with which we regard our way of life.

Sometimes we pause to wonder why we seem so ready to fight for it. Felix Frankfurter in a *Survey Graphic* article supplies an interesting answer.

Woodrow Wilson saw, he writes, that the world must be safe for our democracy. Today "with growing unanimity we have come to realize that the world will not be safe for our democracy unless the whole world is committed to the ideal of democracy."

That is a rather sweeping statement of American war aims, but Justice Frankfurter quickly qualifies by insisting he does not mean other nations must copy the American form of government, "or that there is no such thing as a historic process, or that overnight we can turn a democratic formula into a working civilization."

What he does mean is that democracy is the only form of social arrangement that has been found in the course of long history which helps the unfoldment of human diversity. It provides the political framework that "enables men to live with one another, with full respect for one another, under conditions that bring forth the maximum gifts of each other for the fullest enjoyment of all."

Since it provides the best protection for development and unfoldment of the individual, Justice Frankfurter insists, and we agree, that democracy places an immense responsibility on those who enjoy it.

It is the responsibility of both making *and keeping* the world safe for democracy. The lesson of the peace that followed the first World War is that a world safe for democracy cannot be achieved simply by drawing aloof from the world and building economic and political barriers.

Democracy is an active thing, demanding constant support from all who profess it, and active measures in any part of the world where democracy is threatened.

There is another responsibility, too. It lies with the individual citizen in so protecting and cherishing democracy that it is safe for the world.

Opening Gun

As a campaign speech Mr. Dewey's opening was effective. As a radio speaker he made a favorable impression with a calm manner and pleasing voice. His keynote, calling for faith in America, strikes a responsive chord in millions of citizens and his confidence in the future is in tune with the feeling of a nation which has newly proved itself in war.

From the standpoint of strategy the speech was effective for it aimed at a sector of the Roosevelt line which may prove highly vulnerable — the large amount of unemployment (the Dewey figure was 10,000,000) remaining in 1940 after seven years of New Deal experimenting. The Democrats will undoubtedly try to flank this attack on the "depression that lasted from 1933 until sometime in 1940" by calling attention at one end to the depression that began in 1929 and at the other to the present prosperity.

On the question of what the Dewey campaign offers in the way of a Republican solution for unemployment nonpartisan appraisal must for the present be content with the statement that "there can be—there must be jobs and opportunity for all" given a "Government which believes in the American economic system and in the American people." We trust that Mr. Dewey in the discussions he promises of tax policies and regulatory policies will offer specific plans that carry more hope than the record of either party.

For on both the short-range demobilization problem and the long-range question of technological unemployment many men who are as far from being socialists as Senator George and Bernard Baruch are convinced that Government must do much more than merely remove controls from business.

Juke Box Symphony

Alexander Kipnis, the Metropolitan's Russian basso, has started something with his classical juke box that may eventually win the everlasting gratitude of civilians as well as the servicemen for whom he inaugurated the novelty. His initial experiment is installed in the Fort Hamilton Servicemen's Center in Brooklyn, and the first published photograph shows some comparatively handsome G. I.'s in a more or less studied transport, while Mr. Kipnis, soulfully gazing upward, beats the symphonic measure with his finger.

Our neighborhood music store tells us that fully half the young people that come in buy symphony, concerto, or operatic records. When we told about pilots we know who, after hours of listening to roaring motors and machine guns, like nothing better than to listen to Beethoven, Mozart, or Rimsky-Korsakov on their record players, while they build model planes, the young woman behind the counter ventured the opinion that these men of action found the classics soothing. Is it the fellows bored stiff in barracks and bases that prefer boogie-woogie?

The Kipnis experiment should prove whether men in uniform prefer Symphony Pathétique and Pagliacci Prologue to "Low Gravy," "Is You Is or Is You Ain't?" and "Milkman, Keep Those Bottles Quiet"—in Brooklyn, anyhow.

Full Speed Where?

Radarman Joe Wilson, Jr., chided for reaching a class at Colgate ten minutes late, said, "You see, sir, I was in Africa yesterday." It foreshadows the travel habits of civilians in the near future. Yet what we need is not so much to move faster or to produce faster, but to think faster.

In a world which feeds us New England clam chowder for dinner, and bouillabaisse for the next day's luncheon, mental activity will need to be much more nimble than before.

Voyaging abroad used to permit us anywhere from a week to two months to adjust ourselves, gradually, to the exotic scene; to prepare ourselves for customs which might startle, for ideas which we could not share. And even then our mental processes lagged behind the physical transition. Delay in meeting the Nazi challenge was first a mental hesitation, a reluctance to set the machinery of the mind in motion.

The paradox of mechanical wonders and medieval torture in the same "civilized" area means that thinking on the part of the average person has not kept pace with invention. Gangster use of modern machinery, either by individuals or nations, shows the basic need to be a mental one. Nothing moves faster than thought. Nothing travels wider. Let us, on the eve of the next peace, pledge ourselves to faster and better thinking.

Beyond the Rhine

WHY DO YOU LOOK SO UNWORRIED? HE'S TELLING US WE FACE DEFEAT!
I KNOW— BUT IT'S SUCH A RELIEF TO HEAR THE TRUTH AGAIN, EVEN THOUGH IT IS BITTER!

Will Lyon Weave Its Silks Again?

Patriot-liberated Lyon, where the jubilant populace cheers and engarlands the French troops, made indelible impressions on me during a summer's stay there at the Grand Hôtel on the rue de la République, the city's main artery. Since that time I have added to these impressions by revisiting France's third largest city many times, including a special trip from Paris at the invitation of ex-Premier Edouard Herriot, who, for so long, was Lyon's distinguished Mayor and who, from what Lyonnais themselves told me, put their city into top rank.

While strategic Lyon is naturally a major French military post, a center for education, home of many industries and site of a notable Fair, the world knows it best for a single product—silk. In the expansive areas of Villeurbanne great mills, in normal times, hum to give the world some of its richest and most beautiful silks. A European store carrying *soieries de Lyon* bears a mark of distinction and is assured of a continuous patronage of delighted women.

* * *

My Lyon summer naturally enabled me to appreciate how the big French city's prosperity is tied in with the silk industry. Lyonnais are understandingly proud of their reputation as masterful silk craftsmen. I found them generally sober-minded, practical and thrifty, and well grounded in the common French practice of accumulating enough money to purchase either a small villa or house at Saint-Cyr or Mont-d'Or in Lyon's *banlieue* or acquire enough French Government *rentes* to insure them comfort after retiring from a lifetime of work. The Lyonnais is intellectual and loves *bonne cuisine*. The standard of living in Lyon compares favorably with that of workers and bourgeois in Paris, being high as such goes in French provincial cities. Lyon also has its wealthy bourgeois known for their philanthropy.

Politically Lyonnais are conservative but not antirepublican, since for 35 years starting in 1905 they overwhelmingly re-elected the great French liberal leader, Edouard Herriot as their Mayor. Lyon's conservatism at the time of the French Revolution was shown by its resistance to the French Revolutionary Republican army which resulted for a time in its status as a Free City.

Now that Nazis and Vichyites have been driven out of Lyon, its hardy people can restore its republican civic administration, which in the prewar was a model for all other French cities and due, as has been stated, to the administration of France's most loved and democratic citizen, Edouard Herriot, whose whereabouts and fate since the war have been so often mentioned in contradictory terms.

Fundamentally, Lyon forged ahead so well under Mayor Herriot because of his passion for education and Lyonnais' ready response to his efforts in this direction. This was natural, for the ex-Premier had originally gone to Lyon as a Professor of Rhetoric at the University of Lyon. Herriot continued his unbroken rule as Mayor from 1905 until Pétain ousted him as being too *républicain*. No sooner was he in office than his progressive mind laid out a comprehensive program, as M. Herriot told me in Lyon, to renovate Lyon and make it a truly first-class French city—though it was already widely known for its remarkably laid-out streets, avenues and squares, of which the Place Bellecour with its fine statuary and gracious verdure is such a fine specimen.

* * *

Lyonnais constantly emphasized to me their pride of having flowing through their town those two big rivers, the Rhone and the Saone, whose bridges, all but one, were destroyed by the departing Germans. The rivers are separated just above their juncture by the Plateau de la Croix-Rousse. On this still live many of the monastic Canuits who, as in medieval times, weave their silk at home on hand looms.

Mayor Herriot's program for Lyon included building great numbers of schools and lycées; new bridges across the majestic Rhone flowing so swiftly through the city's heart and on whose borders are lovely tree-shaded quais and residences; a new City Hall and other civic buildings; hospitals; model stockyards; athletic grounds and an improved water system. Special new provisions were made for Lyonnais to advance in the arts and sciences that were pet subjects of M. Herriot.

World War One interrupted the great Herriot civic program for Lyon. But this was resumed afterward, and much of it had been completed on my last visit there just before the present war.

Now staunch, foggy Lyon breathes again after the Nazi-Vichy oppression. And it again takes its place in the family of France's famed cities with the likelihood that its exquisite silks will soon again gladden the shops of Europe and the whole world.

NORTON WEBB

Arms and the Nation

The Bookshelf

The history of the Army and Navy of the United States and the wars in which they have participated has been notoriously perverted in school books, and other records generally available to the public.

Consequently it is gratifying to encounter A SHORT HISTORY OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, by Fletcher Pratt (Washington: The Infantry Journal, $.25), written for the express purpose of supplying the truth about our military blunders as well as our successes. Mr. Pratt has the faculty of presenting history interestingly, and in this book of 262 pages he has contrived to furnish an excellent abridgement which gives most of the salient facts in the country's military history from the Revolution to the close of World War I.

In addition to the summary of the services rendered the country by its Army and Navy, a clear picture is provided of the disservice given its armed forces by a country acutely fearful of military despotism, and content for the first century and a quarter of its existence to rely on untrained militia for its defense.

The miserable showing made by the United States forces ashore during the War of 1812 is presented without dissimulation, and the country's policy with regard to its armed forces up to the outbreak of the Civil War is given in sufficient detail to show the manner in which they were handicapped.

Considerable skill was required to compress the story of the Civil War into 120 pages of text and yet produce an account which, although sketchy in places, gives an adequate over-all grasp of the strategy and lack of strategy that had a part in permitting the struggle to run for four years.

However, it is to be regretted that no description is given of the deplorable political chicanery which permeated all military matters connected with the United States Army during the Civil War, and which perhaps was as much responsible for prolonging the conflict as was the lack of efficient leadership prior to General Grant's assumption of command.

The author's story of the Spanish-American War is an unvarnished recital of the inefficient manner in which it was conducted, and he shows how recognition of these faults had the effect at long last of providing a means for federalizing the militia when called into service, and of developing methods which were to prove highly effective in France during 1917 and 1918.

F. L. O.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

As Strong Words Will

Further and further still
Through the world's vaporous vitiate air
His words wing on—as strong words will.

—"George Meredith, 1828-1909," by THOMAS HARDY.

The Robot Bombs Were Cruel Things

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

I never knew a time when I didn't pull the bedclothes over my head in the last, agonizing seconds after the robot motor had shut off.

I make this confession now, 3,000 miles away, as word comes from London that the robot may soon disappear.

It is hard to make people understand how spectacular robot bombs can be. They advertised themselves offensively. They were noisy—you heard them coming, you heard them hit; and at night they were like lanterns carried across the sky, for their tails were white hot. To make it more dramatic, the searchlights picked them up. I watched two of them in succession after midnight go over Hyde Park. The whole city seemed silent, breathless, as they went across. The long searchlights passed them from hand to hand. Then, of course, the motor cut out, they came down. You saw the flash, counted the seconds, and got an approximate estimate of how far off they hit.

When the robot came down on the Guards' Chapel, near Buckingham Palace, I was standing in the open window of The Christian Science Monitor office, perhaps five blocks away. The noise had come very close. I thought it was going to hit me. There was a tremendous explosion and a tall mushroom column of brown earth-smoke rose and there was the noise of falling objects. Fully a minute later, there was a patter outside, like rain. I discovered it was lighter objects coming down from high in the sky. That was a very tragic experience because the robot hit the chapel on Sunday. It came right through the roof. The people perished at prayer.

I remember passing Queen Anne's Mansions at that time. It is a hollow, 11-story building with interior court. The court looked white as I passed. The white stuff was crystallized window-pane. That is about the worst secondary damage robots do, break all the glass. Think what the Nazi attack would have meant in winter!

Once, coming out of an army conference with Marjorie Cassels, The Christian Science Monitor's efficient secretary, I saw a daytime robot hit. My eye was just quick enough to hold the blurred image for a fraction of a second as it slanted down. Then the usual big explosion and when we went over the casualties were being taken out.

You get conditioned to falling robots after a while. As you walk along, your eye subconsciously takes note of cover—the next tree, a bush, a good wet gutter. Any of them might save your life.

The force of a robot bomb is all out and up. An ordinary 2,000-pound bomb will make a crater perhaps 30 feet wide, 10 feet deep. But a robot bomb, equally deadly in blast, will generally not go deeper than three or four feet with a small crater.

The most poignant scene I saw was one Sunday afternoon in the rain after I had crossed Lambeth Bridge. I paused to look about in an ancient church and heard sparrows in the rafters. Obviously, a new-fallen robot had broken the glass. I went outside and soon found a row of workers' houses demolished. They were bringing what personal possessions they could find into an archway under a Southern Railway viaduct.

It was a scene from Dickens. Four or five burly Cockney workers with kerchiefs round bare throats were bringing in useless, dented personal objects. They were being thanked by a mild, stooped, threadbare man who was obviously the survivor of a bombed-out family. The men would go out in the rain across the way, dig awhile in the bricks, and bring back what they found to the archway. The pile told its own story: a battered clock, a mattress or two, bent kitchen utensils, a child's "ABC" book. I didn't dare ask about the child. The man was trying to be matter-of-fact and courteous. Each time they brought something in, he thanked them. The salvaged articles were quite preposterous. One jar of white substance I thought was sugar turned out to be Epsom salts. It got later and later and there didn't seem to be anything more to bring in. The mild man tried to show his gratitude, and said he would take them all out to a cup of tea.

That was just too much. I saw the workers choke and turn away, and after a while one of them said gruffly to forget the tea. He tried to say something more but couldn't, and then they all went out of the archway into the rain, and I went, too. There really wasn't anything more you could do.

Vermont Vignette

To take the night-train from New York and then in the early dawn to step off into a sleeping Vermont village is to enter another world. True enough, I had known that world was there all the time, the elm-shaded streets, the sedate white houses, the circling blue hills, the glittering-clean, cool air, the peace flowing like a river. But the hectic city-suburban life, with its emphasis on the pressing now, had made me forget the simpler way of life in Vermont. Like a tired child coming home to its mother, I've laid hold again on tranquil peace.

There is no State in the whole of our lovely America quite like old Vermont. Among Americans there are none more rock-ribbed than these tall, lean, sunburned Vermonters. Their straight, unyielding backs, their cool, level glance, tell you that here are free men who understand and cherish the great traditions of our country.

You must live in a Vermont village, enter into its communal life to really know it. The tourist driving through its shady streets, or buying postcards at the drugstore, sees only the picturesque surface. Vermonters are naturally friendly and kindly, but they are proud and independent. They are unerring judges of character and they hate to see money wasted. They have tidy, clean little homes, thrifty gardens. They go about their work calmly, efficiently but completely unhurried. Once I saw the tall, lean postman come down the street, stop next door for a good half-hour to inspect the garden and give advice to his friend.

I have never met happier or better-behaved children than in this Vermont village. They have their work to do in home or store, but they play too in field or yard. When the curfew whistle blows at 8:45 they go inside their homes. I have not once heard those ominous words "juvenile delinquency" since coming here.

Saturday afternoon is the busiest time on our short little business street. Farm people come in their cars—still good though maybe years old—for their week-end shopping. That is the only time I have seen the traffic cop, smilingly shepherding the children across the street.

Sunday morning is the time to see our village at its best. The church bells ring from hill to hill. With the shortage of gas most families now walk to church, dressed in their decent best, the children gloved and hatted, following primly behind their parents. Sit in the pews with them and study those quiet faces, faces browned by sun and wind. There are lines of humor around the eyes and mouths; the dry wit of these Vermonters is proverbial.

Forebears of these men and women helped to build our country, to fashion its very forms of government. Sons of these men and women fight even now in far-flung places of the world to preserve the liberties they love. Some of these lads will never come back to this quiet little village. The storm that shakes the world has reached even this secluded place, the black shadow of war has darkened its sunlit streets. But it is a storm that does not disturb the roots of living for these men and women. Like the rugged oaks, they only put their roots down deeper, down to the bedrock of humble faith and trust in God. It is not by whim or chance that the hymn played by the Sunday evening bells is "Abide with Me."

City people are clever, stimulating and amusing. They know about the latest plays and books, they speak of social trends and make dark prophecies for America's future. They lead restless lives, moving from apartment to apartment. The important things to them are knowing the best places to dine, the right clothes to wear for each occasion.

But it is not to my city friends I would turn when I am filled with weary doubts and vague fears. It is in living with simple village folk in Vermont I find my courage rising, my fears evaporating like mist in morning sunlight. I remember with a feeling of thankfulness that there are thousands of little towns all over our land where Americans live who still accept without question the great truths that have made our country great. Here are people for whom the noble words of equality, freedom, God, have the same pristine vigor and freshness they had for Washington, for Jefferson, for Lincoln. Yes, here in a Vermont village belief in America's future comes as natural as breathing!

INES MACAULAY

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